Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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OKLAHOMA HOUSE VOTES IN FAVOR

Passes Suffrage Amendment 62 to 15—Would Go to Electorate in August

By a vote of 62 to 15 the Oklahoma House of Representatives on Feb. 12 adopted a joint resolution authorizing the submission to the voters of an equal suffrage amendment to the State constitution. Should the resolution be adopted by the Senate, the amendment would be submitted to the electorate in August.

The action in the House was preceded by a Democratic caucus, which voted in favor of the passage of the amendment. The resolution was introduced by Representative Harrison of Seminole County, who worked vigorously in the caucus for the success of the measure.

DR. WILEY RAPS PURE FOOD BODY

Says Washington Board Has Strangled Law in Interests of Manufacturers

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, advocate of pure food laws, addressing the New Century Club in Philadelphia last Saturday, charged that the national pure food act of 1906 is being grossly violated under inadequate enforcement.

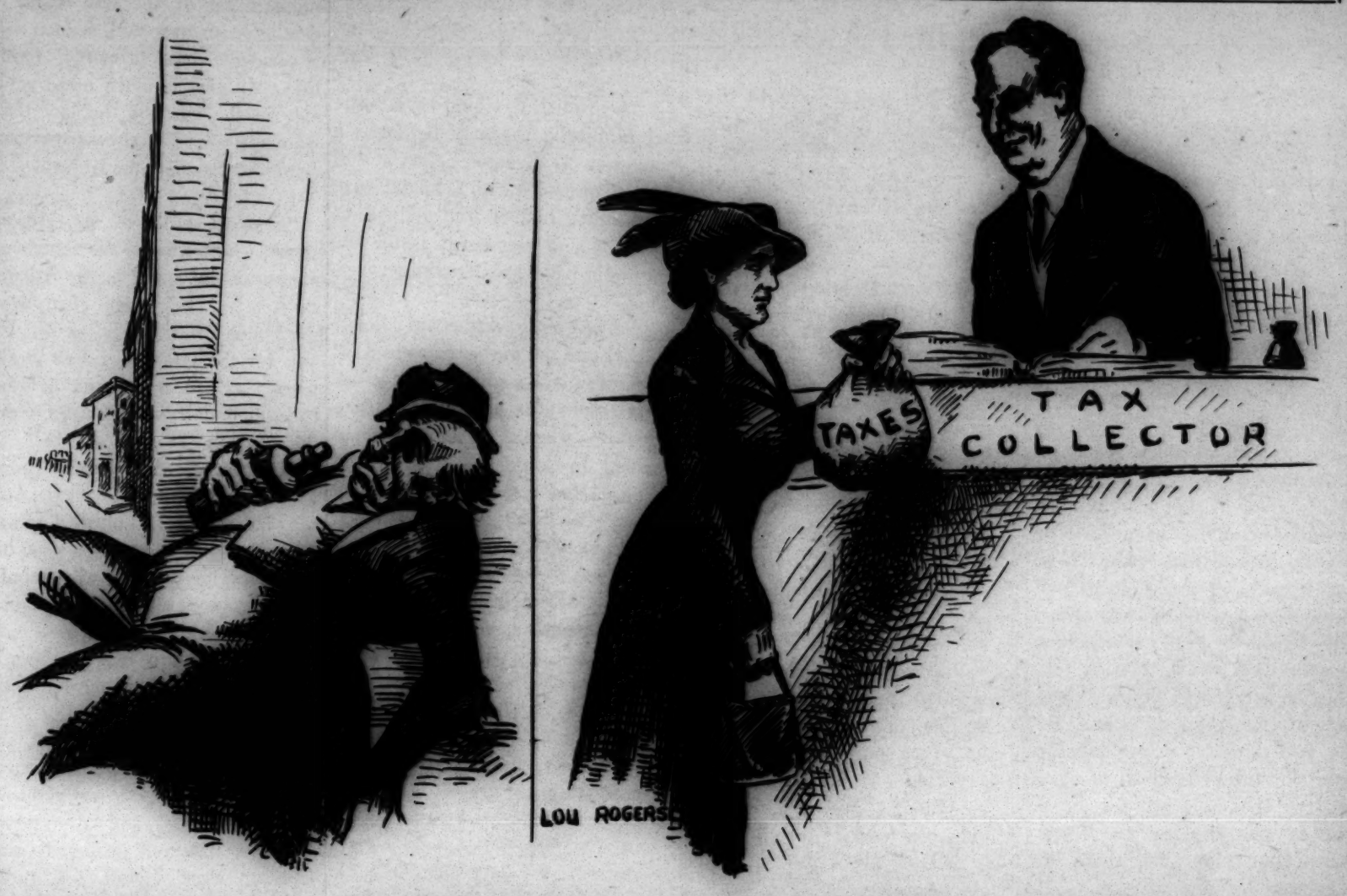
"The pure food law has been turned into a shield of protection for unscrupulous manufacturers," said Dr. Wiley. "The referee board of consulting scientific experts, to whom is intrusted the enforcement of the law, has only throttled and strangled it. Benzoate of soda is still being used as a preservative, and were it not for its high price, due to the war, manufacturers would use it in still greater quantities. There is even now a determined effort in Congress to repeal the act against adulterated flour. If that goes through, it will work untold harm to consumers. The questions of the harmfulness of sulphate of copper as a coloring matter, the fumes of sulphur, saccharine and alum have been committed to the referee boards, which, however, have done virtually nothing in the matter. By illegal official orders the pure food law has become devitalized. I question the fitness of this distinguished body.

"By a stroke of the pen," he continued, "the President can give to the Bureau of Chemistry jurisdiction over the execution of the law, for this properly belongs to that bureau. The interests of the consuming public are being ruthlessly sacrificed to the demands of a few mercenary manufacturers and the incompetence of officials. What we need is public sentiment to get the law properly enforced and do away with the wrongful constructions made by executors of the law."

Dr. Wiley has previously said that the better enforcement of pure food laws would be reason enough for woman suffrage, if there were no other.

The Village Soak--- A Voter

The Widow Farmer---Not Yet



LEADER'S WIFE TO TAKE OPEN STAND

Mrs. John W. Kern, of Indiana, Makes Public her Allegiance to Equal Suffrage

Mrs. John W. Kern, the wife of United States Senator Kern of Indiana, has declared publicly her allegiance to suffrage, and has enlisted for active work. At a banquet given by the Democratic Editorial Association in Indianapolis Feb. 5, Mrs. Kern announced that she was a suffragist. She said that she has always believed in equal suffrage, but has not taken an active part in the movement heretofore.

Senator Kern is majority leader in the upper branch of Congress.

MARKED CHANGES FOR WOMEN NOW

Chicago Solicitous for Welfare of Even Women Offenders With Votes

The Chicago Crime Commission of the City Council in its first report last week advocated better facilities and more humane conditions for women offenders. A central detention house and court for women in or near the loop district, the construction of a house of shelter for women, the remodeling of three police stations for the care of women offenders and a farm reformatory for women were the principal requests of the commission.

Chicago is alive to the improvement of conditions where women are concerned as never before.

CHURCH VOTE TO NEED COURTING

Mrs. McCulloch of Illinois Starts Move to Make Church Members Political Power

The "church vote" will be a factor in Evanston, Ill., that will have to be treated with as much political respect as the "saloon vote," if the plans of the women voters of that city are carried out. Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, the well known suffrage leader, is the chairman of a Political Action Committee of the First Congregational Church, and is developing a plan by which other Evanston churches will form similar committees .

In a letter to members of the other churches Mrs. McCulloch asks for the co-operation of their best representatives in the selection of efficient, honest and creditable officials. "If we expect our citizenship to be in heaven sometime," she says, "we will feel less out of place then by accustoming ourselves here below to a citizenship higher than we have been experiencing."

PADEREWSKI SAYS WIFE FAVORS TOO

Great Musician Believes a Real Reform Would Follow Enfranchisement of All Women

Paderewski, the great musician, in a recent interview, declared that both he and his wife were emphatically and entirely in favor of votes for women and their admission to the rights of citizenship, and believed that a real reform would follow the enfranchisement of all women.

CHILDREN NEED MOTHER'S BALLOT

Julia Lathrop Points Out Connection Between Humanitarian Measures and the Vote

"You cannot realize the importance of the lack of women in politics until you realize what a tremendous and far-reaching thing the care of little children is," said Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, at a Suffrage Tea given by the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City last week. "The women who are interested in advancing humanitarian measures are almost always the ones who are interested in suffrage."

Miss Lathrop said it has been proved by her department that children in the poorer quarters of the city have only one fifth the chance to live until they are a year old than is afforded those in the better quarters.

Miss Margaret Wilson was to have been one of the hostesses, but was detained in Washington by an attack of tonsilitis.

Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver of Fort Dodge, Ia., widow of Senator Dolliver, has faith in the triumph of equal suffrage in Iowa on June 5. Mrs. Dolliver expressed her faith in a telegram received by Miss Flora Dunlap on the evening of the banquet in honor of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "The success of your labors is sure," read the message. "Nothing can for long retard it. That day all honor and praise will be given to those who have unfalteringly borne the burdens."

ASK G. O. P. PLANK BACKED BY VOTE

Illinois Women Republicans Want Suffrage Written Into National Platform Next June

The Republican Women's Association of Illinois at a recent luncheon passed resolutions asking the adoption of a suffrage plank in the Republican national platform. Roy O. West, national committeeman, who made an address, promised his support.

About 200 women were present. Mrs. William Severin, president of the organization, presided. The resolution was drafted by a committee composed of Mrs. Dora Earle, Mrs. Marc A. Rolse, Mrs. Severin, Mrs. Charles O'Byrne, Mrs. Mary A. Richter and Mrs. Henry Utpatel.

ARIZONA SAVED FROM VIOLENCE

Suffrage Governor Sets New Precedent for Safety in Strike Troubles

Governor George W. P. Hunt of Arizona, during the recent strike of 5,000 copper miners in that State, sent the militia to protect the strikers against the corporations, an action, according to the publicity service of the Committee on Industrial Relations, contrary to the precedent established in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and several other States, and even in Colorado until the women acted; in those States the militia were used against the strikers.

Governor Hunt prohibited the importation of gun men. As a result, not a single worker was killed or wounded, and there was no violence.

Women Can Help Farmers

Country Life Conference Brings Women's Connection to Prominence and Shows Solution of Problems of Market and How to Make Country Attracttive to Youth

Women's connection with the farm was shown by speaker after speaker at the four-State conference on country life last week in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives' League and a suffragist, declared that the city woman can help not only in reducing the cost of living for herself but also in insuring at the same time a decent return to the farmer for his output.

"Society never has demanded that the woman be trained to spend," she said, according to the North American. "It has always demanded that the man be trained to produce. The city housewife is to blame for bad rural conditions. She knows nothing about production. She demands lima beans when peas are in season and peas when lima beans are in season. She creates a chaotic market condition which reacts on the farmer. What we need is to train women to market. Women are now demanding that woman be properly trained to spend. Now proper spending means intelligent buying; intelligent buying means a full knowledge of production, transportation and marketing."

Doctor Edwin E. Sparks, president of Pennsylvania State College, laid down as a fundamental axiom for the promotion of rural progress that not all the stress must be placed upon the crops. The people who raise them, he said, must be remembered.

"Farm life is too hard for mother," said Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture. "She is broken down with work that should be done by machinery."

Mrs. Foulke stated that the farmer needs to realize more that his wife is one of the essentials of his business. She declared that one service the State could render its women who live in isolated rural communities, where modern improvements have not been enjoyed, is appointment of women farm agents, who can go into their homes as the man farm agent goes into the fields and help the women to reconstruct them.

Mrs. Edith Ellicot Smith, president of the Rural Progress Association, and the prime mover in the conference, told how one county superintendent in Wisconsin, Miss Ellen McDonald, has made life a joy for her scholars and helped to lighten its burdens for their mothers. Miss McDonald has one day a week at the school, which is known as "mothers' day," when the mothers of the community bring their babies, who have not reached school age, deposit them with the teachers, and then have an afternoon for other things, while the school assumes responsibility for their little ones.

"The country will die of dry rot if it isn't made so attractive to the young people that they will remain in it and form its future leaders," according to Arthur D. Cromwell, of the Pennsylvania State Normal School.

Miss Caroline Harry, chief probation officer of the juvenile court of Chester County, told how easy it is to keep the country boy straight if right methods are pursued and if he is not hounded and driven. She spoke of the co-operation between the court and rural schools and of the advantage the probation officer gives the community in enforcing the compulsory education law.

FOR FARMERS

It was pointed out at the recent four-State conference on country life that it would be to the advantage of farmers if city housewives were trained in the spending of money. Nothing will bring such training so quickly as the acceptance of women into political life.

It was declared that the relief of women on the farms is one of the crying necessities of the day. The appointment of women farm agents and the co-operation of schools in lightening the burdens of women are two practical ways of helping, and both of these are matters of politics.

Young people must be developed as the future leaders of the country, said one of the speakers. Women are expected to help in that development, and they can help much more intelligently if they are a part of the electorate.

On all of these counts it is to the interest of the farmer that not only the women of the farms but also the women of the city should have the ballot.

ARTHUR BRISBANE ON WOMAN'S VOTE

Famous Editorial Writer in Iowa Speech Says Nation Needs Her Sympathetic Help

"The women will vote intelligently for justice and kindness," said Arthur Brisbane of the New York Evening Journal, who enjoys the distinction of being the highest salaried editorial writer in the world, during his recent visit to Des Moines. "Woman suffrage will give to the nation the intelligent and sympathetic voting weapon that the nation needs.

"Woman's spirit, developed through the ages by her care of weak and helpless infants, sympathizes naturally with the weak wherever they may be. Votes for women will add to the executive thinking machinery of the nation the great influence of the better and nobler half of the population.

"The man, poor, dissatisfied, wondering what he could do to better his condition, could do no greater thing for himself than give the vote to women, and compel those in power to ask themselves 'What do the women want?' For the women want what is just. Poverty is unjust, based on the brutal concentration of men's energy upon selfish accumulation. Women would work for distribution. There is more than enough for all in the United States.

"The intelligence and kindness of women would solve the problem of distribution, as the power and selfishness of men have solved the problem of production and accumulation.

"Unfortunately, too many of the poorer and more unfortunate men stupidly and blindly oppose woman suffrage that would be their best friend—just as they opposed Arkwright when he offered them the spinning jenney which gave work to millions of them, just as they opposed the sewing machine, the steam engine and a thousand other devices destined to do for them in spite of their opposition the work that they could not do for themselves. Woman suffrage, in spite of the opposition of poor and ignorant and conceited men, will do for them that which they cannot do for themselves."

NOTES AND NEWS

The General Assembly of Virginia is considering a bill for a minimum wage of $1 per day for women workers.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's suffrage operetta, "Melinda and Her Sisters," had its premiere at the Waldorf in New York City Feb. 18.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who has been in Washington since the New York suffrage campaign, went to New Orleans to speak at the Susan B. Anthony birthday celebration. From there she will go to Los Angeles for the spring months.

The Political Equality League of Manitoba recently tendered a banquet to Premier Norris and the members of the Legislature and other bodies that helped to bring to a successful issue the campaign for equal suffrage.

A Women's Armenian Relief Committee is to be organized in New England, which will co-operate with the men's committee already formed. Any woman willing to serve on it is invited to send her name to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock street, Dorchester, Mass.

Any Massachusetts organization desiring speakers on Congressional work may apply to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston street. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley will be at headquarters between ten and twelve daily to answer questions and give further information.

District Attorney W. H. L. Hynes of Alameda county, California, recently proposed to the county Superior Judges the use of women jurors. "We have never been able to convict a woman with a masculine jury, and I think if we had a jury of women to try women we might get a conviction once in a while," he argued.

Miss Mary Lowndes of London, suffragist and editor of "The Englishwoman," is a skilled stained glass worker. She has classes to train women in micrometer reading and verrier viewing, as well as in the welding of aeroplanes. So good is the training in these lines given by the London Suffrage Society, that the Graham-White Company, which undertakes contracts for the War Office, employs all the trained women the society can furnish.

Virtue vs. Brass Wheels

By Agnes E. Ryan

HERE are a few headlines which appeared some days ago in one issue of a daily newspaper: "Six Months for Holding Girl Slave Year and Half—Brockton Man Lured Victim by Promise of a Job and Held Her for Gain, Threatening Death If She Left." The second heading reads: "Gets Year for Stealing Brass at Navy Yard."

The two articles for which these headings were written are excellent examples of the gross discrimination the law and the administration of the law make in dealing with men and women. It is evident that property (four brass wheels) is much more valuable in the eyes of the law than womanhood. The newspaper account of the theft punishment follows:

"Frank Carroll of 97 Henley street, Charlestown, was sentenced to a year and a day in the Atlanta penitentiary by Judge Morton in the United States district court today for the larceny of four brass wheels valued at $5, and a brass hydrant wrench valued at $1, from the navy yard.

"Carroll was first before Judge Morton last September on the larceny indictment, and pleaded guilty. The judge at that time was inclined to give the boy, who is only about 19 years old, another chance to make good, and so he continued the case for sentence with the understanding that Carroll keep straight.

"It was not long afterward, according to Asst. U. S. Dist.-Atty. Goldberg, that Carroll was arrested for drunkenness, and later taken for being idle and disorderly and sent to Deer Island for three months. Thus he violated his word to the judge, and the federal authorities took him into custody upon his release from Deer Island.

"When he was brought before Judge Morton on Monday he told the court the Charlestown police were persecuting him, and to give him another chance the court postponed sentence again to investigate. Carroll's statement was found to be untrue."

Here is the account of the woman's case:

"BROCKTON, Feb. 9—Charged with holding Miss Vida Thomas, 26 years old, of this city, captive for a year and a half for immoral purposes, and threatening her with a revolver if she tried to escape or resisted, Arthur Leonard, 43 years old, claiming to be a baker, was arrested at his rooms at 60 Spring street early today by Sergt. Daniel T. Guerin, who declares he also found the young woman in the house.

"In court today, when arraigned for alleged violation of the 'white slave' law, Leonard pleaded not guilty, listened to the girl's story without comment, was found guilty and sentenced by Judge Reed to six months in the house of correction.

"The girl told the court a story of how she was held prisoner at the point of a revolver and was forced to receive men whom Leonard brought to the house.

"She also told how she finally managed, without being observed by Leonard, to post a letter to her mother which letter led to her release today.

"The matter was first brought to the attention of the police when Mrs. Hannah Briggs, mother of the girl by a first marriage, reported at police headquarters here early today that she had received the letter from her missing daughter stating that she was being held at the Spring street address. Mrs. Briggs told the police she herself went to the address and was unable to get in, although she learned her daughter was in the house.

"Immediately Sergt. Guerin was sent to the house.

"Miss Thomas testified that Leonard permitted her to go out walking at times, but that he assured her she was watched and that he would shoot her if she made an attempt to inform any one of her captivity or to get away.

"She said she met him a year ago last September and went to his rooms by appointment because he had promised to get her a position."

This is the way women are being "protected" by the laws in most of the States in the Union. These two cases, with their incredible contrasts, simply happened to get publicity and they happened to appear in the same paper at the same time. But they are not rare and isolated cases. This is the way law is administered and the way we must expect to see it administered as long as women are without the vote, as long as they are political nonenties.

Before dismissing the matter, notice the age of the two persons sentenced and the places to which they were sentenced. The boy was 19 but he was sent to the penitentiary for one year and one day, charged with larceny of four brass wheels and a brass wrench. The man was 43. He was sent to a house of correction for six months. Compare the charge for which he was sentenced with the boy's misdemeanors. And yet the law decides to brand the boy while it decides to correct the man! What can society expect from the boy, what from the man?

Many good men and women wonder how we can keep on with our work for votes for women even after we have been defeated at the elections, and many others wonder why we are not more patient. Such cases as these, going on everywhere, is the answer.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Margaret Hinchey, Miss Melinda Scott, Mrs. Laura Elliott, and Mrs. Florence Wise, all suffragists, have enlisted in behalf of the striking Children's Dressmakers. The dressmakers are few in number, compared with the other striking needle workers, but they have developed the bitterest fight of all.

Lady Ralph Paget, formerly Miss Minnie Stevens of New York City, will be the first to receive the medal of honor awarded by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs for exceptional service by a woman "beyond the lines of duty." Lady Paget went to aid stricken Serbian women at the time of the invasion by the Bulgarians.

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KANSAS SENATOR READY TO HELP

Charles Curtis Pleased to Further Nation-Wide Suffrage Amendment in Congress

United States Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas declared in a recent letter to Mrs. C. W. Smith, corresponding secretary of the Kansas Good Citizenship League, that he would do everything in his power to secure the adoption of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

"Your resolution came duly to hand," wrote Senator Curtis, "and I assure you it will give me great pleasure to present it to the Senate for proper reference, and also do everything I can to secure the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution.

"Before the women of Kansas were given the right to vote, it gave me pleasure to assist the national organization at Washington, which was assisting in the various States where the question was before the people."

"A vast majority of horses and cows are fed more carefully than humans," Commissioner H. C. Lithgoe of the Massachusetts State Health Department said in a recent speech before the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union. The reason, he said, is because cattle represent investment, while humans are not investments, and are allowed to go around and eat without restrictions except those placed by the government through the pure food law.

Biology and the Ballot

Abstract of a Lecture by Julian Sorell Huxley, Assistant Professor of Biology in the Rice Institute at Houston, Texas

We have to consider the bearing of the biological facts of sex on the woman's movement of today.

We find that neither sex is innately superior, as either of them may degenerate for special reasons. We find further that in all the higher animals a sexual selection exists. In those creatures without family life the male becomes endowed with ornaments, usually beautiful, for stimulating his mate, while in those forms which have a family life and where both parents care for the young, there tends to be developed a more enduring beauty and possibility of happiness shared by both sexes. Sexual selection has given man and woman their beauties of external form.

Turning to the human species, we find that woman is slightly inferior to man in many ways. This difference used to be much more marked, and is due to the fact that man used to be the dominant sex even more than today, and created an ideal for woman which was both selfish and impossible. If man grumbles at woman's shortcomings, let him remember that man has made woman what she is.

We have to try to see what will give the greatest possibilities for the future for the whole human race, not merely for one sex.

Change in Ideals Needed

Our first, most pressing need is to change our ideals; the ideals of both sexes, even if different, must be similar and equal. If we fail of this, we run the risk of dressing up the old mistakes in new disguises.

We are getting a new and false chivalry, because in spite of the upsetting of old class distinctions by the rise of moneyed industrialism the old ideals are still in our minds.

For one thing, this shutting up of woman away from the world of reality in an artificial world of pleasure, relieved from insipidity only by continual excitement, where to have a good time is the ideal of existence, and spending can take place without earning. Any permanent shutting away from reality is bad. The soul must have a modicum of reality upon which it may cut its first teeth.

Give woman equal rights with men; she will accept equal duties. Give her the chance to work out her own salvation, not under the restraints of a man—imposed conventions—but trusting in her own good sense; she will create healthy outlets for her own activity, such as man long ago created for himself, but neglected to provide for his partner, in the shape of clubs, societies, athletic organizations, opportunities for common recreation. Give her the vote; it will start her on the upward path of feeling responsibility in national and local affairs, on which that same privilege has begun to start the male sex. Give her the privilege of being represented in the government, whether of cities, States or nation; you can be sure that a natural selection will operate to keep down the numbers of women in such positions to a rough correspondence with the women's deserts; and you will find that though the great bulk of women will be content to stay at home as before, yet you will have given the sex that greatest responsibility and most prized reward of endeavor, the possibility of exercising power.

If you grant it; if man has the same ideal for woman as he has for himself—as a being who is to realize every possibility of her nature, who should have a development of her own instead of making herself subservient to the development of man—then you are in train to set a new and fruitful cycle of evolution into action. In the first place, you tend to alter the inherited constitution of woman. If you desire independence, clearness of mental vision in woman, and cease to desire only pretty toys, then doll-like nature and pretty simplicity will fall, by the operation of sexual selection, to about the same percentage in woman as in man.

You tend to alter the acquired characteristics of the sex as well. In the first place, by no longer stressing the supposed angelic side of woman to an impossible degree, you remove the chief cause of feminine duplicity, and allow the possibility of a physical robustness and mental energy which an earlier age would have branded as extremely indelicate. In the second place, the very freedom you thus give her to regulate her own affairs will of necessity result in the formation of independent feminine organizations for what you may call fuller living—for play, intellectual and all artistic activities, and the general realization of themselves as social beings.

More than all this, it will have a back effect on man. The cardinal mystery of sex differences will always remain—a difference in physical and spiritual essence sufficient to give to trivial and everyday actions the romance of belonging to an unexplored and perhaps forever impenetrable world. But as the time goes on, there will be, in the relation of the sexes, less stress upon sex difference and its merely excitant qualities and more stress upon the sharing of common pleasures. And with this there will inevitably go the transference of the qualities of each sex to the other.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916

MRS. CATT FINDS CHANGE

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt met with a great welcome in Iowa on her recent visit to that State. Governor Clarke introduced her to the big audience in Des Moines. It included men and women who had been her classmates in the Iowa State College at Ames, men and women who had been her pupils in Mason City, some of the little band of early suffragists who invited her to give her maiden speech in Des Moines twenty-five years ago, and pioneers who remembered her as a slip of a girl on a farm near Charles City.

Mrs. Catt said that a bunch of violets in her room at the hotel that morning had brought back old memories. She could see herself, a child of eight again, standing for the first time in front of their new frontier home and looking out over the unbroken and violet-carpeted prairie. She told of the hardships experienced by the early settlers in Iowa, their brave and persistent fights to defend their land rights, the dangers faced when lawlessness prevailed, the first railway freight discrimination, the prohibition amendment campaign later, and the long and tedious struggle for suffrage. Incidentally, she told of her first suffrage work, which was a house to house canvass in Mason City for signatures to a petition to the State Legislature. She went on to give one of her masterly addresses for equal suffrage.

Governor Clarke said he had seen a wonderful change in public sentiment on this question in Iowa, and predicted success at the polls next June. A. S. B.

A BLOODLESS STRIKE

A great strike has just been ended, which has lasted for five months without bloodshed and without a crime. This is an unusual record, especially for a mining strike. Be it noted that this remarkable distinction was achieved in Arizona, an equal suffrage State.

When Colorado had a strike, accompanied by an unusual amount of violence, Eastern reactionaries laid it to the "weakening effect of woman suffrage on government." Now another suffrage State has shown us another great strike, which has been an object lesson in its freedom from violence and crime. The Chicago Public says:

"Though it lasted five months and a most intensely bitter feeling prevailed, no property was destroyed, no riots took place, no women or children were suffocated or burnt, no injunctions were issued, no speakers were illegally arrested, no papers were suppressed, no one was convicted of anything without a jury trial, no one was kidnapped or deported, and there were no other happenings of the kind that have disgraced other States where similar strikes have occurred."

The main credit for this is given to Governor George W. P. Hunt. He employed the State militia simply to keep order, without partiality, and did not allow illegal violence to be used against the strikers. The Public says:

"Hunt refused to be partisan. That was all. But it was enough to bring down upon him a torrent of abuse, and to put in motion an effort to recall him, which failed. Governor Hunt has performed a great service, not only to Arizona, but the nation. He has made clear that law and order do not require lawlessness on the part of officials."

Arizona is a suffrage State, but Governor Hunt found no need to call in Federal troops to keep order. As a matter of historical fact, Federal troops have been called in to put down labor disturbances in four States where women could not vote, and in only one State where they could.

The Arizona miners won their strike. The Colorado miners lost theirs. A. S. B.

MALING IN IOWA

The paid agents of the anti-suffragists are busy in Iowa. Mr. J. B. Maling, of Denver, has appeared there. He is following the same tactics that he used last year in New Jersey, Massachusetts and elsewhere. He makes secret addresses to gatherings of men only, and asks them not to tell what he says. If his statements about Colorado would bear investigation, he would hardly be so anxious to keep them private.

Mr. Maling was for years the henchman of W. G. Evans, the proprietor of the Denver Times. This fact is undenied and undeniable. W. G. Evans was one of Denver's most corrupt political "bosses," and was driven out of the city, and finally out of the State by public indignation. This also is undisputed. It is to the credit of woman suffrage that a follower and lieutenant of this particularly shameless and dishonest "boss" should denounce votes for women. Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado said, in a letter published in The Woman's Journal of Oct. 31, 1914: "Mr. Maling trains with the most corrupt element in the State."

In his addresses in Massachusetts and elsewhere, Mr. Maling professed to be giving his services free of charge, moved by a disinterested eagerness to save the Eastern States from the horrors of equal suffrage. To his acquaintances in Denver he boasted of the big salary that he said the anti-suffragists were paying him. Mrs. Frances Belford Wayne, a well-known and highly-respected newspaper woman of Denver, tells in a letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt how he made this boast to her, and urged her to work for the Anti-Suffrage Association, too. He said: "You could make as much money in six months as you can make here in two years." He made the same boast and the same suggestion to others.

It is no disgrace to take a salary for working in a campaign for or against suffrage, but it is a disgrace to lie about it, and a man who will lie upon one subject may be expected to lie upon others. Let any Iowa newspaper offer Mr. Maling space in its columns to make his accusations against equal suffrage in Colorado openly, and then see whether he can get any decent people in Colorado to endorse his statements. A. S. B.

MARRIED WOMEN LEFT OUT

A bill for health insurance has lately been introduced in the New York Legislature. It provides that manual workers and all others earning less than $100 a month shall be insured for any sickness or accident not covered by workmen's compensation. Twenty per cent. of the cost is to be borne by the State, and the remaining 80 per cent. equally by employer and employee. Each insured worker is to receive as an insurance benefit medical attention, including surgical, nursing and hospital care, with a supply of the necessary medicines and appliances, and a cash benefit for a maximum of 26 weeks of sickness in a year; and the family will receive a small funeral benefit at the wage-earner's death. Insurance is to be carried by mutual associations of employers and employees organized according to trade or locality, and supervised by the State.

Strange to say, the bill contains no provision for the illness of married women during their confinement. The measure was drawn up by the Committee on Social Insurance of the American Association for Labor Legislation. A pamphlet issued by that association last December, entitled "Health Insurance," gave on page 12 a draft of the bill that the Social Insurance Committee proposed to introduce. It read as follows:

"Section 15. Maternity Benefits. Maternity benefits shall consist of:

"All necessary medical, surgical and obstetrical aid, material and appliances, which shall be given insured women and the wives of insured men;

"A weekly maternity benefit, payable to insured women, equal to the regular sick benefit of the insured, for a period of eight weeks, of which at least six shall be subsequent to delivery, on condition that the beneficiary abstain from gainful employment during period of payment."

In the bill as presented in the Legislature, this section has been wholly dropped out. It would be of interest to know what influences caused its removal.

Maternity benefits form an integral part of the social insurance laws of England, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Italy, France, Switzerland and even Russia. Why have they been left out in the bill introduced in the richest State of the country, which boasts of being the most chivalrous in the world in its treatment of women?

In Massachusetts, too, a health insurance bill has been introduced and is now pending. It includes "medical, surgical and obstetrical aid to insured women during confinement," but says, under the general head of "Cash Benefits": "A cash benefit shall be paid, beginning with the fourth day of disability on account of any illness, except for disability due to child-bearing." Later on, it says that a cash maternity benefit may be paid to insured women "if the commission be satisfied that the income of the carrier is sufficient for the purpose." The carrier means the payer of the insurance. In other words, all the insured men must have a cash benefit when ill, but the married women may have one only if the commission is satisfied that there is enough money left after all the men are provided for. If anyone is entitled to health insurance, it would seem that the claim of the woman who is giving a child to her country is particularly strong. A. S. B.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE

John Townsend Trowbridge has passed away at the age of 88. He was much beloved, and his spirit remained young and genial to the last.

Mr. Trowbridge was a surviver from the Golden Age of Massachusetts literature. Though never one of the great stars of that brilliant galaxy, his light shone with a clear and cheerful lustre. His fifty volumes, with scarcely an exception, make interesting and wholesome reading. His stories have delighted generations of boys, and indirectly taught them lessons of courage, generosity and uprightness.

Like his more famous contemporaries, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Louisa Alcott, Theodore Parker, etc., Trowbridge was a believer in equal suffrage. At a celebration of Harriet Beecher Stowe's birthday, in which many distinguished literary men and women took part, he read an original poem, one stanza of which ran:

"Women, they say,
Should yield, obey,
Bear children, dance cotillions.
When this one wrote,
She cast the vote
Of unenfranchised millions!"

I think it was at this same celebration that Mrs. Stowe told the assembled gathering how absolutely impregnable slavery had seemed in her youth, and added the memorable words—which have often come back to some of her hearers as an inspiration—"Remember, whatever ought to be done can be done!"

Trowbridge's best known poem probably is "Darius Green and His Flying Machine." Today flying machines are no longer a joke; but the integrity, humor and good will that were the underlying principles of Trowbridge's life are never out of date. He said of his volume of reminiscences: "I have kept out of it as much as possible the ennuis and annoyances, the errors and heartaches, of which my life has doubtless been no freer than yours." It was this principle that helped to keep him young till nearly ninety. He leaves us a bright and beautiful example. A. S. B.

IF THEY HAD BEEN WOMEN!

Two prominent men engaged in a fist fight in Washington recently and finally rolled on the ground pounding each until they were "pried apart" by their friends. The incident carries with it no discredit except to the two men concerned. But suppose that two women of like social prominence had done the same thing! Would not every anti-suffrage editor in the country have pointed to it as proof that women are too excitable to vote?

A. S. B.

The most important suffrage meeting in Massachusetts since the close of the campaign will be held at Ford Hall, Boston, on the evening of Feb. 25, and the morning and afternoon of Feb. 26. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be the chief speaker on both days. Every Massachusetts suffragist who can possibly do so should plan to be there. See particulars in another column. Come, and get both information and inspiration!

TAKE THE NEWS LETTER

The Headquarters News Letter, published monthly by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is full of interesting information and important announcements. Every member ought to take it. Send 25 cents in stamps to 505 Fifth avenue, New York City, and have it sent to you for a year.

The extension of suffrage to women has made it easier to secure liberal appropriations for education.—General Irving Hale, of Denver.

Suffrage Work in the States

FLORIDA

The annual convention of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association was held in Orlando Feb. 3, and was characterized by enthusiasm and earnestness of purpose. The secretary's report showed great gains during the past year and announced that all the suffrage leagues of the State were now affiliated with the State Association.

Mayor Sperry welcomed the delegates and spoke briefly of his interest in suffrage and prohibition, saying that the two went hand in hand, and that if the first was granted, the second would follow.

Mrs. Clum, president of the local league, also welcomed the visiting suffragists, who came from all parts of the State.

Officers and committees for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, Rev. Mary A. Safford, Orlando; first vice-president, Mrs. Frank B. Tracy, Pensacola; second vice-president, Miss Kate Switzer, Orlando; third vice-president, Mrs. Anna L. Andrus, Miami; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alice G. Kollock, Orlando; recording secretary, Mrs. E. L. Dickerson, Orange City; treasurer, Mrs. John Schnarr, Orlando; first auditor, Mrs. W. R. O. Neal, Orlando; second auditor, Mrs. Herbert Anderson, Jacksonville. State press committee: Mrs. S. D. Dial, Jacksonville; Miss Celia M. Robinson, Pensacola, and Miss Carpenter, Miami. Finance committee: Mrs. Anna L. Andrus, Miami; Mrs. Walter Ingraham, Pensacola and Mrs. John Schnarr, Orlando.

An announcement received with applause was the statement of the action taken by the Florida Equal Franchise League of Jacksonville in directly affiliating with the State Association, and the steps being taken by it to change its name to the Jacksonville Franchise League. This organization was represented by Mrs. Herbert Anderson and Mrs. Katherine L. Eagan.

MICHIGAN

Among suffrage activities in Kalamazoo is a civics class which is being conducted by the Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, the civic sanitation expert. Various phases of civics, their relation to the home, with particular reference to the part women may play, are being taken up by this class, which meets once in two weeks. The course of lectures includes ten addresses by Mrs. Crane.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado gave a stirring suffrage address at the Columbia Theatre, Columbia, Feb. 7, in the course of which she said that the ballot was only a sign or symbol of equality, and that voting was neither a right nor a privilege, but a "device for carrying on the business of government." It was a tool to use in self-development, a means of self-education and a way to self-respect, and was a tool that should be in the hands of women as well as men.

While in Columbia Mrs. Robinson was the guest of Dr. Jane Bruce Guiduard, president of the local league, who entertained at a tea in her honor. She also spoke the following night in Charleston.

NEW YORK

A "Grand Suffrage Carnival Ball" is to be given by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party in Madison Square Garden on March 8. The costumes will be supplied by the Carnival Committee at 10 cents each. These are to be of yellow crepe paper, including a cap, which is becoming, well and firmly made, has a yellow tassel with a white crescent at the side, and the words "Votes for Women" across the front. There are ruffs of the yellow crepe to go around the throat, and yellow draperies.

Mrs. John Blair, chairman of the Ball Commitee, reports all the tier boxes at the Garden sold for $10 each, and the arena boxes at $30 each, and a waiting list.

On the executive committee of the floor committee for the evening are Moncure Robinson, Henry W. Bull, Francis W. Crownishield, Bertram de N. Cruger, Charles B. Dillingham, William O'D. Iselin, Charles D. Wetmore and Norman de R. Whitehouse. Ball tickets are 50 cents, including hat checks, and may be obtained at the ball committee headquarters, 663 Fifth Avenue.

TENNESSEE

At the preliminary convention of citizens of the State for considering amending the State constitution, Tennessee suffragists received recognition in the appointment of Mrs. Guilford Dudley upon the resolution committee.

The Vanderbilt League is reorganized and well officered.

Mrs. Ben Childers of Pulaski was elected auditor of the State Association.

Mrs. John M. Kenny has been invited to Atlanta, Ga., to assist in suffrage work there.

CONNECTICUT

A conference on Congressional work will be held in Hartford Feb. 21, at which plans will be formed for pushing the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The conference has been called at the desire of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who will be the principal speaker. It will open with a luncheon at the Hotel Bond, and the meeting will be held in the audience room of the hotel. Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor of Norfolk is the chairman for Connecticut for the Congressional Committee, and at the conference she will tell what has so far been done in regard to the amendment. Suffragists from all parts of the State are expected to be present, as invitations have been sent personally to over 1100 members of the local leagues and clubs that are affiliated with the C. W. S. A.

MISSOURI

Miss Tiera Farrow, attorney, has been elected president of the Business Women's Suffrage League of Kansas City for the coming year. The other officers are: Mrs. H. H. McClure, vice-president; Miss Lenora Simpson, secretary; Miss Katherine Ritter, treasurer.

Members of the league will start at once on a membership campaign which will seek to enlist all the business and professional women of the city in suffrage work.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have announced the following program for the mass meeting and conference to be held in honor of the new national president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in Ford Hall, Boston, Feb. 25 and 26. The mass meeting will be Friday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m. The conferences will be on Saturday morning at 10.30 and in the afternoon at 2. Luncheon will be served at 12.45 at the Hotel Bellevue. A few reserved seats for the mass meeting at $1.00 and luncheon tickets at fifty cents may be obtained in advance at 585 Boylston street or at 1301 Washington street. These meetings are arranged by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Massachusetts Political Equality Union, Equal Franchise Committee, Boston College Equal Suffrage League, and Organized Equal Suffrage Voters. The mass meeting is open to the public, the conference to all suffragists.

The central committee on arrangements is as follows: Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page; Political Equality Union, Mrs. Susan Fitz-Gerald, Mrs. Helen Parker; College Equal Suffrage League, Miss Lillian Landy; Equal Franchise Committee, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Langdon Frothingham; Men's Organized Equal Suffrage Voters, Mr. Judd Dewey.

Delegates will be present from every Congressional district in Massachusetts to plan for concentrated effort upon Congress in behalf of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

Local anti-suffrage clubs in Massachusetts are giving bridge parties and other entertainments to raise money to fight the pending woman suffrage amendment in Iowa, and Mr. Robert Turner of Massachusetts has gone out there to aid the anti-suffrage campaign. Every local Suffrage League in Massachusetts should give an entertainment or take up a collection for the Iowa women.

"I am wondering if any other small towns have done better than Brimfield in bringing out the woman's school vote?" writes Adelaide Lewis of Springfield. "Last fall a canvass of 150 women was made, and 105 signed a petition to the men to vote for the suffrage amendment. As you know, they did not, but the work has borne fruit; for at the Feb. 7 election, 93 women were registered and 81 voted. As only 225 in all voted, every man in town being at the polls, the women certainly made a good record. Grip, absence from town and a determination not to register until they got full suffrage account for the other twelve, and more besides. Since Oct. 1, a 15-foot 'Votes for Women' banner has been on the front of a barn situated on the main highway. Not for a day can they ignore the question. Not a trolley goes by but the passengers see it."

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The experiences of a canvasser are told in one of the "Letters of a Suffragist" in the Manchester Union:

"It's tiresome work, but it has a very human interest. For instance, one poor woman with a large family of very small children, assured me, with a superior air, that it wasn't her work, didn't interest her at all, but I pointed out that if the city health department were poorly run and contagious diseases not isolated, it was very possible for her children to sit in school next to a child that came from a home where there was scarlet fever. When I suggested that her children might get sick and asked if that would interest her, she was up in arms in a minute and said, 'Well, I just guess it would.' She didn't sign my nice little yellow card, but I started her to thinking."

The Manchester league had a food sale last Saturday in the Eagle Theatre building, where a practical demonstration was given that suffragists may be suffragists and still good cooks.

MARYLAND

Hearings on the suffrage amendment have been held before the House and Senate Committees on Constitutional Amendments. On Feb. 9, a deputation of 25 members of the Woman Suffrage Party appeared before the committees and argued for the passage of the resolution, which would shift to the electorate the responsibility of enfranchising Maryland women.

Mrs. Robert Moss, chairman of the legislative committee, introduced the speakers, among whom were Miss Sara E. Richmond of the State Normal School, Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye of Illinois, Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, president of the Equal Suffrage League and also the Children's Playground Association; Miss Alda Armstrong, secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society; Mr. S. Johnson Poe, president of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage; Mrs. B. J. Byrne, president of the Just Government League of Howard County; Miss Dorothy Jacobs of the Women's Trades-Union League, and Mrs. S. Johnson Poe.

The address of Miss Sara E. Richmond apparently made a deep impression upon the committee. She said: "In speaking here I represent only myself. In the many years of my public work I have done as much for the uprearing, both moral and intellectual, of our boys and girls as have men; I have exercised my judgment as much as men; I have been the support of families, even as men; I am single, yet I have reared families of children. In my long experience in the schools I have found boys of good judgment, yet at no time superior to girls."

PENNSYLVANIA

Congressman S. Taylor North, who represents the 27th District, which comprises Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson Counties, has written to the Equal Franchise Society, promising his support to the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Congressman North refused to commit himself on the subject when a delegation of suffragists visited him several weeks ago, but Miss Caroline Katzenstein, secretary of the Equal Franchise League, sent him data on the suffrage vote in Pennsylvania and last week received a letter from him to the effect that he had examined the data and would support the amendment.

The Woman's Suffrage Party arranged a triple celebration on Feb. 12 at its headquarters of the birthdays of Lincoln, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Susan B. Anthony.

Miss Barbara Nachtrieb, instructor of law and economics in the University of California, has been named as secretary of the California Social Insurance Commission. She will have offices in the capitol.

The Women's Political Union of New York has voted to amalgamate completely with the Congressional Union.

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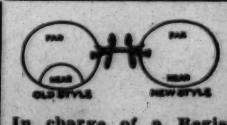
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ALABAMA

The annual convention of the State Equal Suffrage Association, which met in Gadsden Feb. 9, 10 and 11, was the most successful in the history of the association. Nearly 100 delegates were present from all parts of the State. The principal streets and the Printup Hotel, the convention headquarters, were decorated with streamers and suffrage pennants in honor of the visitors. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor W. G. Bellenger and Mrs. Charles C. Parrott.

The sessions were devoted mainly to business. Resolutions were passed favoring permanent peace, calling attention to the school board legislation of the last Legislature and urging that women might vote in such elections; protesting against the inequality of wages between men and women; declaring for the national suffrage amendment; thanking the organizations, citizens and the press of Gadsden for their co-operation; commending Mrs. Jacobs for her service as president.

Miss Amelia Worthington of the press committee gave a report on the stand of Alabama newspapers regarding suffrage. The budget for the coming year was made up. Mrs. J. B. Parke, in her report as chairman of the organization committee, recommended the division of the State into 10 districts, similar to the Congressional districts, and thorough organization in each county.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. J. B. Parke of Selma; first vice president, Mrs. Angus Taylor of Birmingham; second vice president, Mrs. Milton Humes of Huntsville; recording secretary, Mrs. W. J. Chambers of Montgomery; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. G. Wilkins of Selma; treasurer, Miss Annie Joe Coats of Gadsden; auditor, Mrs. John A. Lusk of Guntersville.

The following chairmen of committees were elected: Literature, Mrs. S. M. Ullman; church extension, Mrs. W. S. Dill; legislative, Mrs. Solon Jacobs; enrolment, Mrs. Martin Holbrook; ways and means, Mrs. A. J. Bowron; organization, Mrs. C. H. Collier; press, Mrs. J. G. Converse; printing, Mrs. O. R. Hundley; publicity, Mrs. R. P. Prowell; traveling library, Mrs. K. L. Pritchett; Woman's Journal, Mrs. Napoleon Johnson; bulletin, Miss Amelia Worthington.

LOUISIANA

A suffrage straw vote was taken in Natchitoches county at the recent primary and resulted in the polling of a very full vote. While woman suffrage lost, it was defeated by only 64 majority; and the town of Natchitoches, the parish seat, declared for suffrage. "This must be regarded as satisfactory, since it shows a marked increase in the number of those who favor votes for women," says the New Orleans Picayune. "A few years ago the sentiment was so strongly against woman suffrage in the parishes of Central and North Louisiana that had the proposition to extend the ballot to women been thus submitted it would have been buried under an overwhelming majority. The vote on the subject last week indicates that the drift is now in the other direction. It will probably encourage other tests of the kind to prove that the male voters of Louisiana are being won over to the cause of suffrage."

The anniversary of the birthday of Susan B. Anthony was celebrated Feb. 15 by the Woman Suffrage Party in the gold room of the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans. An attractive feature of the affair was a chorus of voices chanting suffrage songs to familiar airs. Mrs. D. M. Sapp of Plymouth, Ill., gave an address. Miss Florence Huberwald was in charge of the program.

INDIANA

The annual State convention of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana will be held in Indianapolis on April 12, 13 and 14 at the Claypool Hotel. Miss Eleanor P. Barker is the general chairman in charge, and Mrs. Ovid B. Jameson vice-chairman. The program committee includes Mrs. Ida Gray Scott, Mrs. W. S. Shryer, Mrs. Frederick Blaine Clarke and Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson. A suffrage dinner will be given on the evening of the 13th, of which Mrs. Alexander Scott has charge.

The Indianapolis Federation of Franchise Leagues, an organization which was formed last fall, with Miss Eleanor Barker as president, has decided to hold a union meeting on the third Friday of each month. The federation is composed of the North Boulevard League, of which Mrs. Caroline B. Curtis is president; the North Indianapolis branch, Miss Eleanor Barker, president; the Brookside League, Mrs. M. J. Anderson, president, and the Parkway League, Mrs. Edward Henry, president.

The Logansport league held a tea pouring recently in connection with the opening of the art exhibit in that city. The league netted $19.25, which will go toward the support of the public restroom established by the league.

Woman suffrage won in a debate held at Elwood Feb. 8, as a part of the literary program of the Knights of Columbus.

The Ben Davis League elected the following officers at a recent meeting: President, Mrs. Lula A. McCain; vice-president, Mrs. C. E. McKee, and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mame Fletcher.

GEORGIA

The recent suggestion of Mr. Philip S. North that there be women representatives on the Richmond County Board of Education aroused a great deal of interest in that section. With a view of gaining information on the subject, Mr. North recently addressed several questions to Hon. M. L. Brittain, superintendent of education.

It was found that the number of women teachers in the public schools of Georgia is 10,958 and the number of men teachers 2,969. Mr. Brittain said, in answer to questions, that there were more women teachers than men employed for reasons of economy chiefly, that the service of women teachers was regarded as being fully as effective as that of male teachers, that he thought it would be wise to amend the law so as to permit women freeholders to become eligible on boards of educations, that he thought the experience of retired teachers would be helpful in the deliberations of boards of education touching matters of curriculum and administration.

OHIO

A recruiting committee to canvass educational institutions where suffrage chapters have not yet been organized is to be appointed from the Cleveland branch of the College Equal Suffrage League by its president, Miss Mildred Chadsey. This recruiting campaign is the result of a plea made by Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes of New York, national secretary of the league, for "mobilization of the nation's intellect." Mrs. Howes spoke to 300 members of the Cleveland League at a recent luncheon in Hotel Statler, at which former Mayor Baker also was a speaker.

A training class for speakers is also to be organized by the local chapter, with Mrs. E. H. Parkhurst, of Overlook Road, as instructor.

KENTUCKY

Despite an adverse report by the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments, the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature advanced the suffrage amendment on first reading Feb. 10 by a vote of 51 to 39.

The vote in committee was 5 to 4 against the amendment. Representative Hobbs of Lexington made a minority report.

The Covington and Kenton County Ministerial Associations recently asked the press and the public of Kentucky to give support to the bill pending in the Legislature to compel obedience to the law by saloon keepers.

With regard to this request Mrs. Desha Breckinridge sent a letter to the Rev. I. Cochrane Hunt of the Covington Ministerial Association, which says, in part:

"Would it not be true that if the women of your churches had the full rights of American citizens that you would be more able to retire from public life city and county officials who utterly failed to enforce the law, and to elect officials representing the sentiment of the churches rather than of the saloons? If women as well as men were eligible for jury service, would it not be easier to get indictments and convictions of those who defy the laws, as many women believe, to the grave danger of their own young sons? If the women of your churches had a voice in deciding who should represent your communities in the Legislature, do you not think you would find those representatives more uniformly responsive to the sentiment of the churches than they have been in the past?"

TEXAS

When the Democratic State convention is held in May the body will have before them for consideration the endorsement of equal suffrage for Texas. Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, State president, and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, national organizer, will have the resolution introduced before the convention either by petition or by some member of the convention favorable to the movement.

As the result of lectures by Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Mrs M. F. Cunningham, a suffrage organization has been perfected in Marlin with Mrs. Edgar Smith as chairman.

Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Freeman are making an extended tour of Texas in the interest of equal suffrage. They will continue to visit the larger towns and cities in the State, forming local associations, until the State convention in Dallas on May 10, 11 and 12.

"Texas cannot continue to call herself the biggest State in the Union if you refuse to give equal political rights to your women," Miss Freeman said recently. "Texas is the mother of eight States. Through your territory have passed the pioneers of the eight States to the west of you. If you will let your mind go to that suffrage map which shows in white the States where women vote you will find this great mother has a black face. There is absolutely no form of civic government in Texas where women have any political voice."

The San Antonio Equal Franchise Society is to be put on a sound financial basis. The plan is to have a general membership fee of 25 cents, with a number of members pledged to give a certain amount each year as a sustaining membership fund.

Mrs. Louise Brown of Houston has been appointed chairman of the sixteenth senatorial district with headquarters in Houston. Her territory will include the counties of Fort Bend, Waller and Harris.

The following have been named to compose an advisory board to work in conjunction with Mrs. Brown: Mrs. Harris Masterson, Miss Annette Finnegan, Mrs. Sterling Myer, Miss Julia Ideson, Mrs. M. P. Ostrow, and Mrs. A. J. Hautier, chairman of press work.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Nation-Wide Suffrage or "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

In the United States Senate

Introduced by Senators Sutherland and Thomas; reported favorably with only one dissenting vote by the Committee on Woman Suffrage; now on the calendar awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In the United States House

Introduced by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating, Taylor and Hayden; referred to the Judiciary Committee, Representative Webb, chairman. The sub-committee, which had the resolution in charge, has recommended that the full committee report it to the House without recommendation.

Other Measures in Congress

Bill for Creation of a House Woman Suffrage Committee

Introduced by Representatives Taylor, Lenroot and Hayden; referred to Rules Committee, Mr. Henry, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

Introduced in the Senate by Senator Lane, and referred to Committee on Woman Suffrage, Mr. Thomas, chairman.

Introduced in the House by Representatives Helvering and Raker; referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

	Legislative Action		Goes to Voters
	House	Senate	
Iowa	81-26 84-19	31-15 38-11	June 5, 1916
South Dakota	57-40	29-15	Nov. 7, 1916
West Virginia	76- 8	28- 1	Nov. 7, 1916

A suffrage amendment has passed one Tennessee Legislature and must pass another before going to the voters. Tennessee also votes on the calling of a constitutional convention in August, 1916.

Amendments are now being considered in the Legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and Oklahoma. The Oklahoma House has passed a suffrage amendment 62 to 15.

NORTH CAROLINA

In introducing Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina to a Salisbury audience recently, Theodore F. Klutzz said:

"True to his convictions, he early and earnestly espoused the great cause of equal suffrage and the legal rights of woman; and it is largely due to his ability, his zeal, and his persistence, that woman has, in as large a measure, been lifted out of the legal class of infants, idiots and lunatics in North Carolina, and will yet be endowed with sovereign suffrage."

NEBRASKA

Mrs. E. S. Rood of Omaha has been named chairman of the finance committee of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association. Other committee chairmen are as follows: Mrs. E. L. Burke, Omaha, Congressional committee; Miss Daisy Doane, Omaha, Woman's Journal committee; Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Lincoln, press; Mrs. H. H. Wheeler, Lincoln, enrolment; Mrs. W. E. Barkley, Lincoln, organization.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS 216,000 WOMEN OUTSIDE THE HOME

The statement that "woman's place is in the home," is just about to be shattered again, this time by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. In a 1914 report soon to be issued the department will give a statistical accounting of 216,000 women who are employed outside the home and will show that women are engaged in more than 350 industrial occupations in that State. There is no reason to suppose that conditions are exceptional in Pennsylvania, and the figures give a fair example of the part that women are playing today throughout the country.

It is the first time that the industrial status of the woman worker of Pennsylvania has been set forth in statistics.

Paul N. Furman, chief of the statistical bureau of the department, has had a thorough investigation and classification made, and the report will be a valuable commentary on the place that woman is taking in the mines, mills, manufactories, trades and industries of the State.

In commenting on the report, Rose D. Weston says, in the Philadelphia North American:

"Every trade that requires patience and skill and persistence, that calls for a deft pair of hands, and many which would seem to require strength that a woman is not supposed to possess, is open to the woman worker of the State of Pennsylvania today. The long array of occupations, in which they share with the men the burden of hard work, is proof that the manufacturer, whatever may have been the expression of opinion when he marked his ballot beside the suffrage amendment last fall, cannot in sincerity say that woman's place is in the home."

The largest group of women workers in the State is employed in the manufacture of clothing, the hosiery trade alone employing 27,930 women and girls.

In the manufacture of millinery and lace goods, 3,823 women are employed. More than 7,000 are engaged in making wearing apparel for men. Straw hats, gloves, underwear, outer garments, skirts, shirtwaists, coats, all the clothing made for men, women and children passes through the hands of one or many of the army of women workers of the State. Clothing makers in Pennsylvania employ more than 68,000 women.

Make Bread Differently

"It may not be the bread that mother used to make and it certainly isn't mixed and baked in mother's way, but 2,829 women are carrying out the old traditions of womanly occupation by baking bread," says Miss Weston. "They are doing it in a wholesale manner, and instead of baking a small batch for the consumption of their families, are making thousands of loaves for an entire neighborhood or an entire section." They are also making confectionery, putting up food preparations of all sorts, and 189 women are engaged in slaughtering establishments and meat packing.

There are women working in the big munitions plants. Groups of women go into the mines and quarries of the State every morning to earn their daily bread. Ninety-four women in the State are making repairs to automobiles in garages. It has been found that women can be used in the manufacture of turbine wheels.

One woman is engaged in making fire-escapes, and the census takers for the department found one woman making car wheels. More than 2,000 are employed in making machinery and 197 manufacture plumbers' supplies, and 165 are turning out railroad supplies. Six women are helping in the manufacture of ferro alloys.

There are 383 women employed in agricultural pursuits, 167 of them growing plants and flowers, 62 engaged in the nursery business, 142 in raising farm and garden products, and the remaining group employed in other classes of outdoor work.

The building trades, which are supposed to belong exclusively to men, have been invaded by women. In some parts of the State, if you send for a roofer, a woman will appear and proceed to stop up the leaks. There are 217 women in the plumbing and heating business, doing structural iron work on buildings, 150 taking miscellaneous building contracts and 92 engaged in actual building construction.

Occupations which carry with them a risk to life and limb have not barred women from the ranks of their workers. For instance, the report gives 20 women engaged in making fireworks, 219 manufacturing miners' squibs, 70 in the match industry, 101 making explosives and 5 making firearms and ammunition.

Many in Chemical Works

The chemical works are dependent upon women to act in the capacity of workers and packers, and under this group the census lists those employed in making dyes, oils, paints, varnishes, flavoring extracts, blueing, blackening, alcohol.

Clay, glass and stone trades have called women from their homes and opened the doors of their plants and manufactories to them. Thus, there are women employees in marble works, tile and artificial stone manufactories, women are making pottery and terra cotta, glass bottles, decorative tableware.

4,000 in Shoe Factories

The leather trades employ several thousand women, more than 4,000 being engaged in the manufacture of shoes. Paper and paper products, the printing trades and the tobacco industries are all dependent upon women workers for the maintenance of their business. In the textile industries the women employees number approximately 56,000, and their labor forms the foundation of all the trades that include the making of carpets, braids, thread, towels, woolens, yarns. In the silk mills of the State 26,276 girls and women are working at looms.

One of the surprises of the survey of the women in industry has been the revelation of the number employed in the metal trades. Almost every group of occupations in these trades has its quota of women workers. There are women in the rolling mills, women making billets, blooms and slabs of steel; women manufacturing boilers, tanks and vats; women making iron castings, working at forges making hardware specialties, assembling the parts of motors, making tubing and railroad supplies.

Woman's place may be in the home, in Pennsylvania, but she has not been permitted to stay there.

Mrs. Henry Bruere, of New York City, was elected chairman of the Congressional Union for the Mid-Atlantic States, at a session of the Mid-Atlantic Convention last week. Plans were announced by Miss Frances Jolliffe for a trip to be made by thirty-six women, one from each unenfranchised State, to the women voters of the West, asking them to use their political power to get the Susan B. Anthony amendment through Congress.

IF WOMAN TOILS SHE SHOULD REAP

Wife Helps Accumulate $85,000 Fortune But Can Be Cut Off With Pittance

"A law suit in an eastern city opens up a very important question," says the Ohio State Journal. "In a case of separation between man and wife, the latter sues for an equal division of the property which they acquired during their twenty-one years of married life. It appears that they began with a $200 capital invested in a butcher shop, and by hard work and constant attention, on her part as well as his, the value of their possessions arose to $85,000. She claims that she toiled night and day to help make the place pay, which it gradually did, and she was therefore entitled to half the profits. The court took the case under advisement.

"A woman who has economized and toiled for years to help make her husband's fortune ought certainly to have her share or half of it instead of getting a mere pittance, which the court allows."

TAKES HER UP ON "RISK" ARGUMENT

Michigan Congressman Says Women at Home Yield All if Men Go to War

Congressman Louis C. Cramton, of the 7th Congressional District of Michigan, proved himself a staunch suffragist in the following reply to a letter sent to him by Mrs. Norman Brock, president of the Pennsylvania Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage:

Jan. 29, 1916.

"I am in receipt of yours of the 28th inst., referring to the statement of Gen. Wood, to the effect that with the right of suffrage goes an obligation for military service. I note especially your conclusion:

" 'Those who in the last analysis must risk their lives for their country should be solely responsible for its policies.'

"From this statement, much to my surprise, I find that you draw the conclusion that suffrage should not be extended to women. I am willing to place my support of suffrage for women on the very clause in your letter which I have quoted. Using your own test, I do not deem women irresponsible voters. Waiving those classes of women who 'risk their lives for their country' at other times than in military crisis, as in childbirth, I do not agree with you that women play no part in the salvation of their country in times of military crisis. Waiving even those cases of heroism on the part of women, such as the part played by Edith Cavell and thousands of other women on every European battlefield, I insist that the woman at home who sends forth to war her husband and her sons, has, in yielding up to the service of her country the all of her happiness, perhaps robbing all her future of everything but mourning, and who remains at home and keeps running the machinery of civilization, her day filled with dread of what the news from the front may bring or with tears for the news that has come, such play their parts in the welfare of their nation just as truly as the men that go into line of battle. Lincoln thought so, and penned his eloquent tribute to the services of womanhood in his world-famous letter to Mrs. Bixby, extending to that poor woman the thanks of the Republic her five sons died to save. What man has sacrificed more for his country?

"Sometimes men smaller than Lincoln have seemed loath to appreciate the sacrifices of womanhood, but it is to me a distinct shock that any woman of standing should seek to minimize the services rendered in war to the nation by the mother and the wife. I cannot believe that the inevitable trend toward universal suffrage can be stayed by conclusions so fallacious as you have urged upon my consideration.

"I remain, yours very truly,

"Louis C. Cramton."

EXPECTS JUSTICE IN IOWA TOO, SAYS MRS. CATT

"The women of Iowa have every reason to expect justice at the hands of the men of the State on June 5," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at the close of her three-day survey of the Iowa suffrage situation.

"Iowa ranks in the lead of the States in intelligence, enterprise and progress," she said, "and Iowa has never turned a deaf ear to any just cause. In twelve States, including Illinois to the east and Kansas to the west, women will vote for President in November. Why not in Iowa? Are the women of this State less intelligent, less public-spirited, less trustworthy, than those of our neighboring States? Surely every man in Iowa will answer 'No.'

"I am not surprised to find the familiar group of men and women who travel from campaign State to campaign State engaged in maligning women and woman suffrage already here. They are all salaried persons who make a luxurious livelihood out of the business of opposing woman suffrage. Who pays them? No one knows. Who or what is the power which thinks it worth money to keep Iowa women disenfranchised, Iowa men must judge.

"Nor was I surprised to learn that a man from Colorado, who has visited every campaign State of late, is now in Iowa, passing from group to group of men and dropping his insidious charges against woman suffrage in Colorado. Chief of these charges is that eight out of ten men would repeal the law in Colorado if they could. Then why don't they?

"As a matter of fact, when Colorado gave the vote to its women in 1893 it was by statutory enactment supported by a referendum. Several years later woman suffrage was put into the constitution by an overwhelming vote. If woman suffrage is a failure, why was that done?

"Now the Colorado Legislature has twice passed a resolution, the last time in 1915, recommending woman suffrage as a practical political measure to all other States. Every Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado for the last twenty-two years has given his unqualified endorsement of woman suffrage as a benefit to the State and to the women themselves. Both Senators and the present members of Congress have frequently visited other States, even defraying their own expenses to do so, for the purpose of testifying in behalf of woman suffrage in Colorado.

"No man of repute from that State has in public speech or printed testimony over his own signature declared woman suffrage a failure. Why then does a man say that eight out of ten men want woman suffrage repealed? Because he is paid to do it. Who pays him? Let Iowa ask and learn the answer if it can.

"The fact that for more than a hundred years no State or country that has established woman suffrage has repealed it, or even tried to do so, is the best answer to the charges which will be spread over the State by the group of paid anti-suffragists who, uninvited by Iowa men or women, have come to tell the voters of Iowa to beware of the votes of their wives and mothers."

"Have you any message for the voters of Iowa?" Mrs. Catt was asked.

"Yes, tell them to use the intelligence they learned in Iowa schools and do their own thinking. That process will be followed by a 'square deal' for the women of Iowa on June 5.

"The Democratic President of the United States, the Republican Governor and Senators from Iowa are pretty good company to keep on election. The President voted 'Yes' in New Jersey, the others will do so in Iowa in June."

TO ALL SUFFRAGE CLUBS

ALICE HENRY.

Author of "The Trade Union Woman" (Appleton), and formerly editor of "Life and Labor," speaks on:

The Working Woman and the Vote.

The Vote—and After.

Effective Voting (with model election).

For full particulars address Alice Henry, 3 Monadnock St., Dorchester, Mass.

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SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

HELP US to dispose of our 1000 Suffrage Cook Books. $1.00 per copy. $1.10 prepaid, mailed to any point. Every recipe guaranteed. Equal Franchise Federation, 3048 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa (tf)

SITUATIONS.

OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR Government Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't G154, Rochester, N. Y. (tf)

JUDICIARY TRIES TO AVOID ACTION

Committee Votes to Put off Amendment Till December—Sub-Committee Favors

Postponement of action on the nation-wide suffrage amendment until Dec. 14, 1916, was voted by the House Judiciary Committee of Congress on Feb. 15. The vote stood 9 to 7. It was taken in executive session, and information was withheld as to the line-up. An endeavor to get another vote in committee will be made. Five members of the committee were absent.

The Judiciary Committee's action, which was on all five resolutions for a suffrage amendment, was taken in spite of the fact that its sub-committee on Feb. 9 had voted 4 to 3 in favor of reporting out the amendment "without recommendation."

The full committee insisted upon considering both the prohibition and suffrage amendments at the same time, but it tied 8 to 8 on a motion to postpone the former, which had been introduced in Congress by Chairman Webb.

In the sub-committee, Representatives Taggart, Kansas; Nelson, Wisconsin; Morgan, Oklahoma, and Volstead, Minnesota, voted aye, and Representatives Carlin, Virginia, Gard, Ohio, and Whaley, South Carolina, nay.

Congressman Taggart of Kansas presided instead of Chairman Carlin and spoke in behalf of reporting the resolution. Congressman Whaley was the only member to speak in opposition.

The full committee of the Judiciary is composed of the following members:

Messrs. Webb, N. C., Dem., (chairman); Carlin, Va., Dem.; Thomas, Ky., Dem.; Dupre, La., Dem.; Taggart, Kan., Dem.; Igoe, Mo., Dem.; Gard, Ohio, Dem.; Wm. Elza Williams, Ill., Rep.; Whaley, S. C., Dem.; Dale of New York, Dem.; Caraway, Arkansas, Dem.; Neely, W. Va., Dem.; Steele, Penn., Dem.; Volstead, Minn., Rep.; Nelson, Wis., Rep.; Morgan, Okla., Rep.; Danforth, N. Y., Rep.; Graham, Pa., Rep.; Chandler, N. Y., Rep.; Dyer, Mo., Rep., and Moss, W. Va., Rep.

ILLINOIS CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Question of Women's Vote in Presidential Primaries Still Unsettled

The question of whether Illinois women can vote for delegates and alternates to the national party conventions will be passed upon by the State Supreme Court.

A petition for leave to bring mandamus proceedings was filed in the Supreme Court Feb. 12 by James T. Garretson of Springfield against County Clerk Charles W. Byers. The court is asked to pass upon the matter at this term.

Colin C. H. Fyffe, attorney for the Chicago Election Commissioners, rendered an opinion last week that women had the right to vote in the presidential primary, although Attorney-General Lucey had previously ruled to the contrary. In a separate opinion Mr. Fyffe also set forth that women have the right to franchise in the selection of State Central Committeemen, Senatorial Committeemen, Precinct Committeemen and Ward Committeemen.

CHURCH VOTES TO ADMIT WOMEN

Pittsburg Episcopalians Change Charter, Giving Women Part in Elections and Government

Seventy years to a day after the recording of their charter in the courts of Allegheny county, members of the corporation of the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburg, Penn., on Feb. 7, voted to make the first change in that instrument to permit women of the congregation to vote at the annual election of trustees and to have a voice in the government of the church's affairs. The vote was unanimous and members of the corporation agreed to instruct a committee of five to be appointed to make any other necessary charter alterations legally to eliminate the word "male" as a requisite for membership in the corporation.

The meeting was largely attended, according to the Pittsburgh Post.

SEND VALENTINES TO CONGRESSMEN

Suffragists Remember President Wilson and All Representatives With Unique Messages

Suffrage valentines were sent to the President and members of Congress for Valentine's Day by the Congressional Union.

Many of the valentines were in verse without pictures. One sent to a candy maker, Representative George W. Loft, read:

Who is it eats your famous sweets,
A million pounds a year?
You've just one guess—we women?
Yes.
Your judgment, George, is clear.
We're good enough to make you rich;
It's now your turn to bat;
Be good enough to vote for us—
We'll hold you, George, to that.
Put our amendment through; don't wait.
Then you will be our candi-date."

Another to Representative Daniel J. Riordan said:

"Your namesake in the lion's den
Succeeded just as we will when
We storm old Tammany's lair, y'betcha.
They say a tiger won't turn tail
Until a tigress takes his trail;
So lookout, Dan, we're goin' t'getcha."

MONDELL PRAISES SUFFRAGE PLANS

National Association Far-Seeing, He Says, in Carrying Organizations to Precincts

"In working for a Congressional district, county and precinct organization devoted to forwarding the movement for equal suffrage throughout the United States, the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have adopted a farseeing, constructive and praiseworthy policy."

Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, sponsor of the nation-wide amendment for equal suffrage which was recently acted on favorably by a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, made this statement Feb. 13 in commenting upon the plans of the Congressional Committee of the Association.

"These women seem to have grasped a vital point in the suffrage movement that has to some extent been overlooked," said Mr. Mondell. "That is, that the adoption by Congress of a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage does not confer the vote upon women. It merely opens the way for State action.

"Until three-fourths of the States provide by State legislative action for approval of a federal constitutional amendment it lies dormant. It can readily be seen that the encouragement of the suffrage sentiment in the State, such as the plans of the National Association contemplate and effect, is of tremendous importance."

All four of the university scholarships made available for midwinter high school graduating classes in St. Louis were won by girls. Of 20 such scholarships in recent months 17 are said to have been won by girls.

Requests for the printed report of the hearings before the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee should be made to the clerk of the committee and not to the government printing office, as previously stated in The Woman's Journal.

THE DIFFERENCE

Congressman John I. Nolan of California pointed out during the recent debate on the child labor bill in the House that the women of the South were in no way represented by the action of the Representatives who voted against the measure.

"I call your attention to one circumstance in connection with the appeal of the Southern cotton mill owners and the Representatives on the floor of this House from the several States affected," he said. "Not in one instance did they bring a woman to testify on their side or to protest against the enactment of this legislation. It is true that Mr. Clarke, the editor of the Southern Textile Magazine, representing the cotton mill owners, testified that some of the mill operatives sent petitions opposing this measure; but it is also true that Mr. Clarke testified that, in the main, these petitions were gotten up and circulated by the cotton mill owners, and each and every operative was supposed to sign his or her name either in favor or against this measure so that his or her position might become known. In no other way did they show a desire upon the part of the women of the South to maintain a condition that meant the exploitation of the children of the Southern States."

Mr. Nolan, who comes from a suffrage State, remembered that he represented women, while none of the opposing Congressmen, who all came from non-suffrage States, gave a second thought to the women of their district. That is the difference.

MOTHERHOOD NO BAR TO TENNIS

May Sutton Bundy Defeats World Champion and Smashes Prejudice Against Babies

"They said that the greatest star had gone from the tennis firmament when May Sutton Bundy, the invincible, became mother of a baby," says the Sunset Magazine of San Francisco. "They repeated it when the second baby came. Now the invincible May has demonstrated that babies do not preclude championship tennis. She met the new world's champion, the Norwegian wonder, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, this winter, and took from the Scandinavian phenomenon two out of three matches. Though the victory, being informal, leaves the title with Miss Bjurstedt, it has smashed the prejudice against babies in the tennis world. Mrs. Bundy maintains that motherhood has not detracted from her skill, speed or strength, and her friends aver that her game is as good as it ever was, though the long pause has naturally deprived Mrs. Bundy of her old-time endurance."

DEBORAH CHANGES MINISTER'S MIND

Episcopal Bishop Announces His Conversion by Woman of 4,000 Years Ago

Right Rev. S. J. Johnston, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of West Texas, announced in a recent sermon in San Antonio that he had become a convert to equal suffrage. He had converted himself, he said, while preparing the sermon in which he made the announcement. His sermon was a study of the Biblical character of Deborah.

"Deborah might well be selected," he said, "as the patron saint of the woman's movement, and the suffragists might well call themselves 'Daughters of Deborah.' It seems to me that there is a useful lesson in this story of a woman who lived 4,000 years ago.

"Times change and we change with them, and I am now ready, when the question becomes again a political issue in Texas, to vote for State enfranchisement of women."

LAST LAUGHS

Mrss. A.: "Let's go and see that new medium. She claims that she can call up any spirit you desire."

Mrs. B.: "Thanks! I have no desire to communicate with spirits that have to be called up."—Boston Transcript.

"Tommy, mother has letters to write. Won't you please be quiet?"

"Yes, muvver, if you'll give me my drum to play with."—New York Times.

"In the old days the main element of a soldier was to know how to act under fire."

"And nowadays, in addition, he is supposed to know how to act under water, in the earth and without air."—Puck.

Bacon: "The giraffe is said to be the only animal in nature that is entirely dumb, not being able to express itself by any sound."

Egbert: "It's just as well, for if it could speak it would talk over everybody's head."—Yonkers Statesman.

Five-year old Willie often played with a neighbor boy, John. One rainy day the two were just starting across the clean kitchen floor at Willie's home when the latter's mother, noting their muddy shoes, headed them off and sent them out to play on the porch. There the following conversation took place:

"My mother don't care how much I run over the kitchen floor," said John.

There was a long interval of silence. Then Willie said: "I wish I had a nice dirty mother like you've got!"—Pathfinder.

We regeret to announce the continued indisposition of Mr. International Law, who is suffering from a bad attack of German measles with British and Austrian complications. His duties are being discharged during his enforced inactivity by Mr. Martial Law, a distant kinsman of the well-known Law family.—New York Times.

Here is a recruiting story told by an officer at his club the other day:

A very fat waiter had applied for enlistment in the army. The recruiting sergeant looked at him and shook his head, saying:

"Can't be done, old son; you're too stout."

"Stout or not stout," came the indignant reply, "every acre of my body is at the service of my country."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

HAS TWINS, COOKS, WORKS FOR VOTE

Busy Suffragist Does Not Let Campaign Interfere With Other Duties To Home

"Suffrage Twins," two boys, have arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Macdowel Vail, of Philadelphia, according to the Public Ledger. Mrs. Vail is an ardent suffragist. She writes to The Woman's Journal:

"I made nearly all of the baby clothes myself and still kept up my suffrage work, besides being secretary of the board of superintendents of the W. C. T. U., a flutist and attending to my house also. Suffrage does not make a woman care less for her home. I love to take care of mine, and my soft gingerbread is known in the neighborhood. I put this in my husband's lunch, as he is very fond of it."

The Ledger says: "Mrs. Vail was one of the most active of all the active workers in the recent suffrage campaign. She won many hundreds of doubters to the cause by her eloquence, both in street orations and at other times. She was secretary of her legislative district and stayed at the polls all day on election day. Her husband is a widely known attorney of this city."

Mrs. Vail writes that she expects to vote long before her sons can, for she fully believes women will be voting in Pennsylvania in 4 or 5 years at most.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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OKLAHOMA HOUSE VOTES IN FAVOR

Passes Suffrage Amendment 62 to 15—Would Go to Electorate in August

By a vote of 62 to 15 the Oklahoma House of Representatives on Feb. 12 adopted a joint resolution authorizing the submission to the voters of an equal suffrage amendment to the State constitution. Should the resolution be adopted by the Senate, the amendment would be submitted to the electorate in August.

The action in the House was preceded by a Democratic caucus, which voted in favor of the passage of the amendment. The resolution was introduced by Representative Harrison of Seminole County, who worked vigorously in the caucus for the success of the measure.

DR. WILEY RAPS PURE FOOD BODY

Says Washington Board Has Strangled Law in Interests of Manufacturers

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, advocate of pure food laws, addressing the New Century Club in Philadelphia last Saturday, charged that the national pure food act of 1906 is being grossly violated under inadequate enforcement.

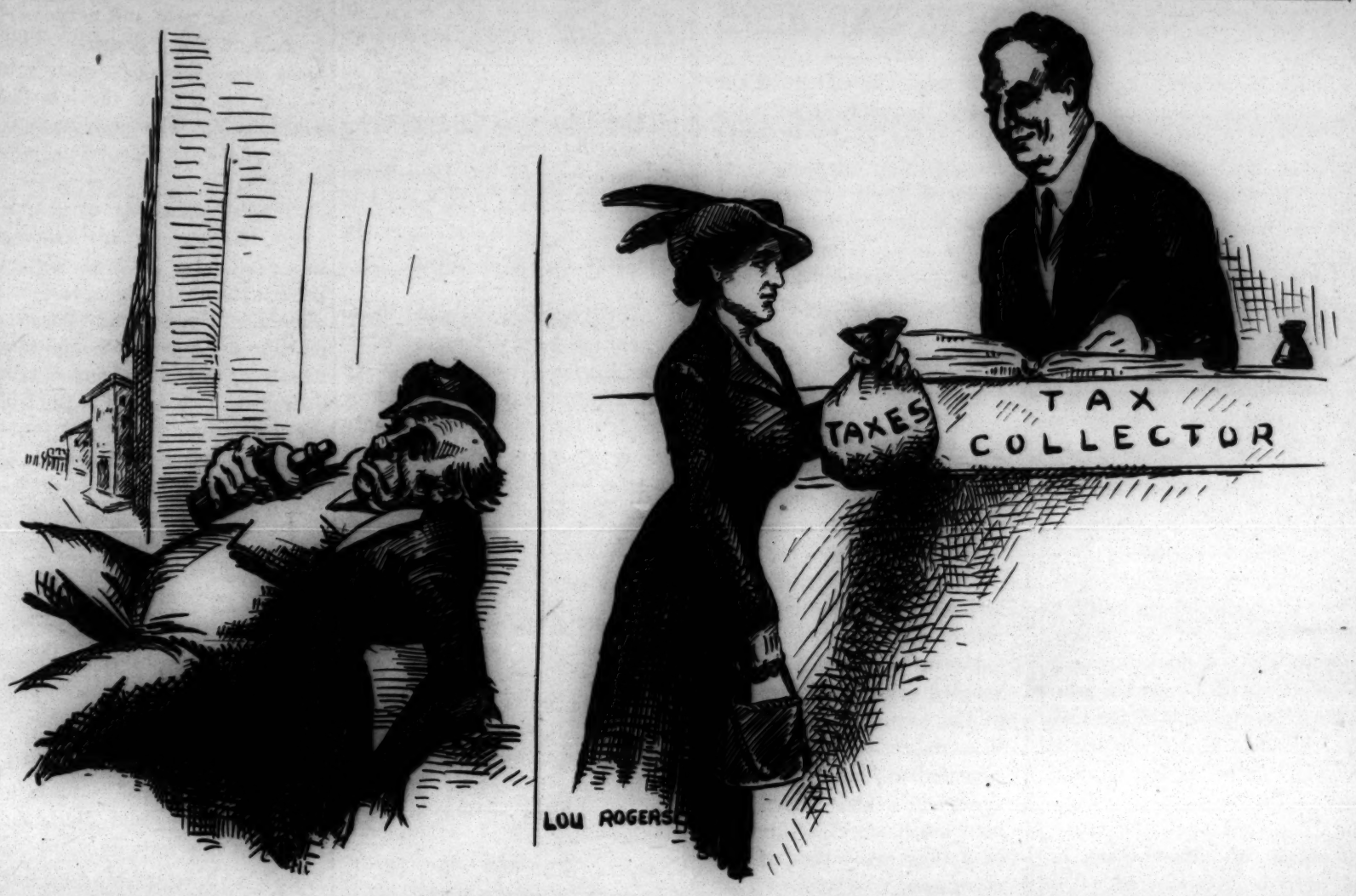
"The pure food law has been turned into a shield of protection for unscrupulous manufacturers," said Dr. Wiley. "The referee board of consulting scientific experts, to whom is intrusted the enforcement of the law, has only throttled and strangled it. Benzoate of soda is still being used as a preservative, and were it not for its high price, due to the war, manufacturers would use it in still greater quantities. There is even now a determined effort in Congress to repeal the act against adulterated flour. If that goes through, it will work untold harm to consumers. The questions of the harmfulness of sulphate of copper as a coloring matter, the fumes of sulphur, saccharine and alum have been committed to the referee boards, which, however, have done virtually nothing in the matter. By illegal official orders the pure food law has become devitalized. I question the fitness of this distinguished body.

"By a stroke of the pen," he continued, "the President can give to the Bureau of Chemistry jurisdiction over the execution of the law, for this properly belongs to that bureau. The interests of the consuming public are being ruthlessly sacrificed to the demands of a few mercenary manufacturers and the incompetence of officials. What we need is public sentiment to get the law properly enforced and do away with the wrongful constructions made by executors of the law."

Dr. Wiley has previously said that the better enforcement of pure food laws would be reason enough for woman suffrage, if there were no other.

The Village Soak--- A Voter

The Widow Farmer---Not Yet



LEADER'S WIFE TO TAKE OPEN STAND

Mrs. John W. Kern, of Indiana, Makes Public her Allegiance to Equal Suffrage

Mrs. John W. Kern, the wife of United States Senator Kern of Indiana, has declared publicly her allegiance to suffrage, and has enlisted for active work. At a banquet given by the Democratic Editorial Association in Indianapolis Feb. 5, Mrs. Kern announced that she was a suffragist. She said that she has always believed in equal suffrage, but has not taken an active part in the movement heretofore.

Senator Kern is majority leader in the upper branch of Congress.

MARKED CHANGES FOR WOMEN NOW

Chicago Solicitous for Welfare of Even Women Offenders With Votes

The Chicago Crime Commission of the City Council in its first report last week advocated better facilities and more humane conditions for women offenders. A central detention house and court for women in or near the loop district, the construction of a house of shelter for women, the remodeling of three police stations for the care of women offenders and a farm reformatory for women were the principal requests of the commission.

Chicago is alive to the improvement of conditions where women are concerned as never before.

CHURCH VOTE TO NEED COURTING

Mrs. McCulloch of Illinois Starts Move to Make Church Members Political Power

The "church vote" will be a factor in Evanston, Ill., that will have to be treated with as much political respect as the "saloon vote," if the plans of the women voters of that city are carried out. Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, the well known suffrage leader, is the chairman of a Political Action Committee of the First Congregational Church, and is developing a plan by which other Evanston churches will form similar committees .

In a letter to members of the other churches Mrs. McCulloch asks for the co-operation of their best representatives in the selection of efficient, honest and creditable officials. "If we expect our citizenship to be in heaven sometime," she says, "we will feel less out of place then by accustoming ourselves here below to a citizenship higher than we have been experiencing."

PADEREWSKI SAYS WIFE FAVORS TOO

Great Musician Believes a Real Reform Would Follow Enfranchisement of All Women

Paderewski, the great musician, in a recent interview, declared that both he and his wife were emphatically and entirely in favor of votes for women and their admission to the rights of citizenship, and believed that a real reform would follow the enfranchisement of all women.

CHILDREN NEED MOTHER'S BALLOT

Julia Lathrop Points Out Connection Between Humanitarian Measures and the Vote

"You cannot realize the importance of the lack of women in politics until you realize what a tremendous and far-reaching thing the care of little children is," said Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, at a Suffrage Tea given by the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City last week. "The women who are interested in advancing humanitarian measures are almost always the ones who are interested in suffrage."

Miss Lathrop said it has been proved by her department that children in the poorer quarters of the city have only one fifth the chance to live until they are a year old than is afforded those in the better quarters.

Miss Margaret Wilson was to have been one of the hostesses, but was detained in Washington by an attack of tonsilitis.

Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver of Fort Dodge, Ia., widow of Senator Dolliver, has faith in the triumph of equal suffrage in Iowa on June 5. Mrs. Dolliver expressed her faith in a telegram received by Miss Flora Dunlap on the evening of the banquet in honor of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "The success of your labors is sure," read the message. "Nothing can for long retard it. That day all honor and praise will be given to those who have unfalteringly borne the burdens."

ASK G. O. P. PLANK BACKED BY VOTE

Illinois Women Republicans Want Suffrage Written Into National Platform Next June

The Republican Women's Association of Illinois at a recent luncheon passed resolutions asking the adoption of a suffrage plank in the Republican national platform. Roy O. West, national committeeman, who made an address, promised his support.

About 200 women were present. Mrs. William Severin, president of the organization, presided. The resolution was drafted by a committee composed of Mrs. Dora Earle, Mrs. Marc A. Rolse, Mrs. Severin, Mrs. Charles O'Byrne, Mrs. Mary A. Richter and Mrs. Henry Utpatel.

ARIZONA SAVED FROM VIOLENCE

Suffrage Governor Sets New Precedent for Safety in Strike Troubles

Governor George W. P. Hunt of Arizona, during the recent strike of 5,000 copper miners in that State, sent the militia to protect the strikers against the corporations, an action, according to the publicity service of the Committee on Industrial Relations, contrary to the precedent established in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and several other States, and even in Colorado until the women acted; in those States the militia were used against the strikers.

Governor Hunt prohibited the importation of gun men. As a result, not a single worker was killed or wounded, and there was no violence.

Women Can Help Farmers

Country Life Conference Brings Women's Connection to Prominence and Shows Solution of Problems of Market and How to Make Country Attracttive to Youth

Women's connection with the farm was shown by speaker after speaker at the four-State conference on country life last week in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives' League and a suffragist, declared that the city woman can help not only in reducing the cost of living for herself but also in insuring at the same time a decent return to the farmer for his output.

"Society never has demanded that the woman be trained to spend," she said, according to the North American. "It has always demanded that the man be trained to produce. The city housewife is to blame for bad rural conditions. She knows nothing about production. She demands lima beans when peas are in season and peas when lima beans are in season. She creates a chaotic market condition which reacts on the farmer. What we need is to train women to market. Women are now demanding that woman be properly trained to spend. Now proper spending means intelligent buying; intelligent buying means a full knowledge of production, transportation and marketing."

Doctor Edwin E. Sparks, president of Pennsylvania State College, laid down as a fundamental axiom for the promotion of rural progress that not all the stress must be placed upon the crops. The people who raise them, he said, must be remembered.

"Farm life is too hard for mother," said Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture. "She is broken down with work that should be done by machinery."

Mrs. Foulke stated that the farmer needs to realize more that his wife is one of the essentials of his business. She declared that one service the State could render its women who live in isolated rural communities, where modern improvements have not been enjoyed, is appointment of women farm agents, who can go into their homes as the man farm agent goes into the fields and help the women to reconstruct them.

Mrs. Edith Ellicot Smith, president of the Rural Progress Association, and the prime mover in the conference, told how one county superintendent in Wisconsin, Miss Ellen McDonald, has made life a joy for her scholars and helped to lighten its burdens for their mothers. Miss McDonald has one day a week at the school, which is known as "mothers' day," when the mothers of the community bring their babies, who have not reached school age, deposit them with the teachers, and then have an afternoon for other things, while the school assumes responsibility for their little ones.

"The country will die of dry rot if it isn't made so attractive to the young people that they will remain in it and form its future leaders," according to Arthur D. Cromwell, of the Pennsylvania State Normal School.

Miss Caroline Harry, chief probation officer of the juvenile court of Chester County, told how easy it is to keep the country boy straight if right methods are pursued and if he is not hounded and driven. She spoke of the co-operation between the court and rural schools and of the advantage the probation officer gives the community in enforcing the compulsory education law.

FOR FARMERS

It was pointed out at the recent four-State conference on country life that it would be to the advantage of farmers if city housewives were trained in the spending of money. Nothing will bring such training so quickly as the acceptance of women into political life.

It was declared that the relief of women on the farms is one of the crying necessities of the day. The appointment of women farm agents and the co-operation of schools in lightening the burdens of women are two practical ways of helping, and both of these are matters of politics.

Young people must be developed as the future leaders of the country, said one of the speakers. Women are expected to help in that development, and they can help much more intelligently if they are a part of the electorate.

On all of these counts it is to the interest of the farmer that not only the women of the farms but also the women of the city should have the ballot.

ARTHUR BRISBANE ON WOMAN'S VOTE

Famous Editorial Writer in Iowa Speech Says Nation Needs Her Sympathetic Help

"The women will vote intelligently for justice and kindness," said Arthur Brisbane of the New York Evening Journal, who enjoys the distinction of being the highest salaried editorial writer in the world, during his recent visit to Des Moines. "Woman suffrage will give to the nation the intelligent and sympathetic voting weapon that the nation needs.

"Woman's spirit, developed through the ages by her care of weak and helpless infants, sympathizes naturally with the weak wherever they may be. Votes for women will add to the executive thinking machinery of the nation the great influence of the better and nobler half of the population.

"The man, poor, dissatisfied, wondering what he could do to better his condition, could do no greater thing for himself than give the vote to women, and compel those in power to ask themselves 'What do the women want?' For the women want what is just. Poverty is unjust, based on the brutal concentration of men's energy upon selfish accumulation. Women would work for distribution. There is more than enough for all in the United States.

"The intelligence and kindness of women would solve the problem of distribution, as the power and selfishness of men have solved the problem of production and accumulation.

"Unfortunately, too many of the poorer and more unfortunate men stupidly and blindly oppose woman suffrage that would be their best friend—just as they opposed Arkwright when he offered them the spinning jenney which gave work to millions of them, just as they opposed the sewing machine, the steam engine and a thousand other devices destined to do for them in spite of their opposition the work that they could not do for themselves. Woman suffrage, in spite of the opposition of poor and ignorant and conceited men, will do for them that which they cannot do for themselves."

NOTES AND NEWS

The General Assembly of Virginia is considering a bill for a minimum wage of $1 per day for women workers.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's suffrage operetta, "Melinda and Her Sisters," had its premiere at the Waldorf in New York City Feb. 18.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who has been in Washington since the New York suffrage campaign, went to New Orleans to speak at the Susan B. Anthony birthday celebration. From there she will go to Los Angeles for the spring months.

The Political Equality League of Manitoba recently tendered a banquet to Premier Norris and the members of the Legislature and other bodies that helped to bring to a successful issue the campaign for equal suffrage.

A Women's Armenian Relief Committee is to be organized in New England, which will co-operate with the men's committee already formed. Any woman willing to serve on it is invited to send her name to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock street, Dorchester, Mass.

Any Massachusetts organization desiring speakers on Congressional work may apply to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston street. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley will be at headquarters between ten and twelve daily to answer questions and give further information.

District Attorney W. H. L. Hynes of Alameda county, California, recently proposed to the county Superior Judges the use of women jurors. "We have never been able to convict a woman with a masculine jury, and I think if we had a jury of women to try women we might get a conviction once in a while," he argued.

Miss Mary Lowndes of London, suffragist and editor of "The Englishwoman," is a skilled stained glass worker. She has classes to train women in micrometer reading and verrier viewing, as well as in the welding of aeroplanes. So good is the training in these lines given by the London Suffrage Society, that the Graham-White Company, which undertakes contracts for the War Office, employs all the trained women the society can furnish.

Virtue vs. Brass Wheels

By Agnes E. Ryan

HERE are a few headlines which appeared some days ago in one issue of a daily newspaper: "Six Months for Holding Girl Slave Year and Half—Brockton Man Lured Victim by Promise of a Job and Held Her for Gain, Threatening Death If She Left." The second heading reads: "Gets Year for Stealing Brass at Navy Yard."

The two articles for which these headings were written are excellent examples of the gross discrimination the law and the administration of the law make in dealing with men and women. It is evident that property (four brass wheels) is much more valuable in the eyes of the law than womanhood. The newspaper account of the theft punishment follows:

"Frank Carroll of 97 Henley street, Charlestown, was sentenced to a year and a day in the Atlanta penitentiary by Judge Morton in the United States district court today for the larceny of four brass wheels valued at $5, and a brass hydrant wrench valued at $1, from the navy yard.

"Carroll was first before Judge Morton last September on the larceny indictment, and pleaded guilty. The judge at that time was inclined to give the boy, who is only about 19 years old, another chance to make good, and so he continued the case for sentence with the understanding that Carroll keep straight.

"It was not long afterward, according to Asst. U. S. Dist.-Atty. Goldberg, that Carroll was arrested for drunkenness, and later taken for being idle and disorderly and sent to Deer Island for three months. Thus he violated his word to the judge, and the federal authorities took him into custody upon his release from Deer Island.

"When he was brought before Judge Morton on Monday he told the court the Charlestown police were persecuting him, and to give him another chance the court postponed sentence again to investigate. Carroll's statement was found to be untrue."

Here is the account of the woman's case:

"BROCKTON, Feb. 9—Charged with holding Miss Vida Thomas, 26 years old, of this city, captive for a year and a half for immoral purposes, and threatening her with a revolver if she tried to escape or resisted, Arthur Leonard, 43 years old, claiming to be a baker, was arrested at his rooms at 60 Spring street early today by Sergt. Daniel T. Guerin, who declares he also found the young woman in the house.

"In court today, when arraigned for alleged violation of the 'white slave' law, Leonard pleaded not guilty, listened to the girl's story without comment, was found guilty and sentenced by Judge Reed to six months in the house of correction.

"The girl told the court a story of how she was held prisoner at the point of a revolver and was forced to receive men whom Leonard brought to the house.

"She also told how she finally managed, without being observed by Leonard, to post a letter to her mother which letter led to her release today.

"The matter was first brought to the attention of the police when Mrs. Hannah Briggs, mother of the girl by a first marriage, reported at police headquarters here early today that she had received the letter from her missing daughter stating that she was being held at the Spring street address. Mrs. Briggs told the police she herself went to the address and was unable to get in, although she learned her daughter was in the house.

"Immediately Sergt. Guerin was sent to the house.

"Miss Thomas testified that Leonard permitted her to go out walking at times, but that he assured her she was watched and that he would shoot her if she made an attempt to inform any one of her captivity or to get away.

"She said she met him a year ago last September and went to his rooms by appointment because he had promised to get her a position."

This is the way women are being "protected" by the laws in most of the States in the Union. These two cases, with their incredible contrasts, simply happened to get publicity and they happened to appear in the same paper at the same time. But they are not rare and isolated cases. This is the way law is administered and the way we must expect to see it administered as long as women are without the vote, as long as they are political nonenties.

Before dismissing the matter, notice the age of the two persons sentenced and the places to which they were sentenced. The boy was 19 but he was sent to the penitentiary for one year and one day, charged with larceny of four brass wheels and a brass wrench. The man was 43. He was sent to a house of correction for six months. Compare the charge for which he was sentenced with the boy's misdemeanors. And yet the law decides to brand the boy while it decides to correct the man! What can society expect from the boy, what from the man?

Many good men and women wonder how we can keep on with our work for votes for women even after we have been defeated at the elections, and many others wonder why we are not more patient. Such cases as these, going on everywhere, is the answer.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Margaret Hinchey, Miss Melinda Scott, Mrs. Laura Elliott, and Mrs. Florence Wise, all suffragists, have enlisted in behalf of the striking Children's Dressmakers. The dressmakers are few in number, compared with the other striking needle workers, but they have developed the bitterest fight of all.

Lady Ralph Paget, formerly Miss Minnie Stevens of New York City, will be the first to receive the medal of honor awarded by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs for exceptional service by a woman "beyond the lines of duty." Lady Paget went to aid stricken Serbian women at the time of the invasion by the Bulgarians.

Biology and the Ballot

Abstract of a Lecture by Julian Sorell Huxley, Assistant Professor of Biology in the Rice Institute at Houston, Texas

We have to consider the bearing of the biological facts of sex on the woman's movement of today.

We find that neither sex is innately superior, as either of them may degenerate for special reasons. We find further that in all the higher animals a sexual selection exists. In those creatures without family life the male becomes endowed with ornaments, usually beautiful, for stimulating his mate, while in those forms which have a family life and where both parents care for the young, there tends to be developed a more enduring beauty and possibility of happiness shared by both sexes. Sexual selection has given man and woman their beauties of external form.

Turning to the human species, we find that woman is slightly inferior to man in many ways. This difference used to be much more marked, and is due to the fact that man used to be the dominant sex even more than today, and created an ideal for woman which was both selfish and impossible. If man grumbles at woman's shortcomings, let him remember that man has made woman what she is.

We have to try to see what will give the greatest possibilities for the future for the whole human race, not merely for one sex.

Change in Ideals Needed

Our first, most pressing need is to change our ideals; the ideals of both sexes, even if different, must be similar and equal. If we fail of this, we run the risk of dressing up the old mistakes in new disguises.

We are getting a new and false chivalry, because in spite of the upsetting of old class distinctions by the rise of moneyed industrialism the old ideals are still in our minds.

For one thing, this shutting up of woman away from the world of reality in an artificial world of pleasure, relieved from insipidity only by continual excitement, where to have a good time is the ideal of existence, and spending can take place without earning. Any permanent shutting away from reality is bad. The soul must have a modicum of reality upon which it may cut its first teeth.

Give woman equal rights with men; she will accept equal duties. Give her the chance to work out her own salvation, not under the restraints of a man—imposed conventions—but trusting in her own good sense; she will create healthy outlets for her own activity, such as man long ago created for himself, but neglected to provide for his partner, in the shape of clubs, societies, athletic organizations, opportunities for common recreation. Give her the vote; it will start her on the upward path of feeling responsibility in national and local affairs, on which that same privilege has begun to start the male sex. Give her the privilege of being represented in the government, whether of cities, States or nation; you can be sure that a natural selection will operate to keep down the numbers of women in such positions to a rough correspondence with the women's deserts; and you will find that though the great bulk of women will be content to stay at home as before, yet you will have given the sex that greatest responsibility and most prized reward of endeavor, the possibility of exercising power.

If you grant it; if man has the same ideal for woman as he has for himself—as a being who is to realize every possibility of her nature, who should have a development of her own instead of making herself subservient to the development of man—then you are in train to set a new and fruitful cycle of evolution into action. In the first place, you tend to alter the inherited constitution of woman. If you desire independence, clearness of mental vision in woman, and cease to desire only pretty toys, then doll-like nature and pretty simplicity will fall, by the operation of sexual selection, to about the same percentage in woman as in man.

You tend to alter the acquired characteristics of the sex as well. In the first place, by no longer stressing the supposed angelic side of woman to an impossible degree, you remove the chief cause of feminine duplicity, and allow the possibility of a physical robustness and mental energy which an earlier age would have branded as extremely indelicate. In the second place, the very freedom you thus give her to regulate her own affairs will of necessity result in the formation of independent feminine organizations for what you may call fuller living—for play, intellectual and all artistic activities, and the general realization of themselves as social beings.

More than all this, it will have a back effect on man. The cardinal mystery of sex differences will always remain—a difference in physical and spiritual essence sufficient to give to trivial and everyday actions the romance of belonging to an unexplored and perhaps forever impenetrable world. But as the time goes on, there will be, in the relation of the sexes, less stress upon sex difference and its merely excitant qualities and more stress upon the sharing of common pleasures. And with this there will inevitably go the transference of the qualities of each sex to the other.

WOMEN COMBAT LEWD "SHOWS"

Chicago Women Start Campaign Against Five-cent Burlesques Which Infest City

A campaign to do away with the 5-cent "burlesque shows" which infest the city has been begun by the Chicago Political Equality League. These shows are especially numerous along South State street. Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, president of the league, accompanied by Mrs. Guy Blanchard, chairman of the committee on theatres; Mrs. O. W. Dean, Mrs. George Haskell, Mrs. Jean Wallace Butler and Miss Mary Campbell, made a tour of inspection one Saturday night recently, and they were appalled at the class of dances exhibited. The women expressed their determination to keep after the authorities until the street was cleaned up.

"I believe there is a law against such depravity, and it certainly will be invoked to put those places out of business," declared Mrs. Thompson. "We will keep after it until it is cleaned up and young men are removed from the contaminating influences."

KANSAS SENATOR READY TO HELP

Charles Curtis Pleased to Further Nation-Wide Suffrage Amendment in Congress

United States Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas declared in a recent letter to Mrs. C. W. Smith, corresponding secretary of the Kansas Good Citizenship League, that he would do everything in his power to secure the adoption of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

"Your resolution came duly to hand," wrote Senator Curtis, "and I assure you it will give me great pleasure to present it to the Senate for proper reference, and also do everything I can to secure the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution.

"Before the women of Kansas were given the right to vote, it gave me pleasure to assist the national organization at Washington, which was assisting in the various States where the question was before the people."

WOMEN HANDLE MORE BUSINESS

Trusted With More Secrets Than Legislators, Says Paper Advocating Notaries Public

At the opening of the South Carolina Legislature, a bill was introduced to make women eligible to the offices of Notary Public and School Trustee. In this connection, the Columbia State comments editorially as follows:

"In South Carolina might be sected 168 women from those earning heir livelihood as shorthand writers, nerchants, cashiers and bookkeepers, doctors and nurses, who in a year's ime are entrusted with the secrets of 68 times as much business as the 168 members of the general assembly handle. They are all faithful, responsible and intelligent, and a number of them are acomplished and able.

"Are there members of the General Assembly who doubt the wisdom of allowing a woman to hold the office of notary public, the duties of which any child in the sixth grade of the public schools could learn to perform?

"Thousands on thousands of women are teaching in the schools, some of them filling the chairs as professors in colleges in South Carolina. Are there any legislators who do not think that women should be eligible to the post of school trustee? The opposite extreme of opinion—that none but women should be eligible to it—would be more reasonable.

"No advocate of woman suffrage can contribute so much to promote that cause as does the man who would withhold from women small privileges now denied them and which in common sense and manifest justice they ought to have.

"It is the misfortune of the State that women are not eligible to the office of county superintendent of education."

The Iowa Campaign

Both in her address at the mass meeting of welcome during her recent Iowa visit and at the banquet given in her honor, Mrs. Catt sounded a warning against being too optimistic, and urged greater activities in all directions. Iowa seems to present a situation quite different from that of the Eastern States. There are no great factories with their child labor problems and there is no large percentage of foreign-born population. Iowa laws, on the whole, are favorable to women, and so Iowa is asking for the ballot not on the grounds of abuse or unjust laws, but on the grounds of justice to all man and womankind. The men of prominence, the newspapers of influence are with the suffrage cause, as are the large organizations including women in their membership. However, Iowa has its own peculiar problems, and it is to meet these that stress is being laid on organization.

Last Sunday suffrage sermons were preached in the churches of Polk County, that being one of the principal features planned by Miss Florence Harsh, chairman of Polk County, when making out the county calendar of suffrage activities. Miss Harsh had the co-operation of the ministers of the various denominations in perfecting her plans.

The compositions written by the school children of Polk County on "Why Mother Should Vote," were a big success. The children took hold with a vim and the arguments ranged from "Mother should have the vote because she is just as smart as papa," to "Mother should have the vote because she could see that all the streets are clean, and now all she can do is just see her children dying because the streets are not as clean as they should be." Evidently the main subject of the last composition was "Sanitation." As a suffrage stunt the competitive composition takes high rank.

A clever program was enjoyed by the women's club of Cedar Falls at their last meeting. The affair was a demonstration and lecture on voting—voting booths, ballot boxes, guard rails, ballots, in fact, all the "fixins" for a real election. There were three tickets in the field, Democratic, Republican and Woman's Independent.

The Iowa Men's League for Equal Suffrage has opened headquarters at 621 in the Fleming building, from which it will conduct a vigorous campaign on behalf of the equal suffrage amendment in every part of the State. Men's leagues will be organized in every precinct, and a strong corps of election day workers will be selected within the coming weeks. Prominent Iowa men will devote much of their time to stumping the State on behalf of equal suffrage, and suffrage messages will be carried into every precinct. O. R. Geyer of Des Moines has been chosen executive secretary to conduct the campaign.

Marshall County has formed a suffrage organization with Mrs. May Belle Vail and Senator W. H. Arney as the joint chairmen.

The suffragists of La Porte City are forming a strong organization. Mrs. Ella S. Stewart addressed an audience at that place last Wednesday, and Miss Edna Wright, the district organizer, has been working there. Mrs. Stewart also gave an address at Waterloo Friday.

Two very interesting meetings arranged for Feb. 21 at Marengo include an afternoon meeting, at which Mrs. Stephen A. Swisher of Iowa City, chairman for Johnson County, will be the speaker, and an evening meeting, at which Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer will give the address. Mrs. J. T. Beem as county chairman, and Miss Mabel Lodge, district organizer, have had the arrangements in charge.

State Center will have a suffrage meeting Feb. 28. Mrs. E. Schilling, who is well known in woman's club work, will be in charge of the arrangements.

Mrs. M. Kenefick is the new county chairman for Kossuth County. Mrs. J. G. Grundy, who has been organizing in the counties in the tenth district, reports many meetings and talks. Arrangements are being made by Mrs. Grundy for a series of mass meetings at Garner, Britt, Forest City and Lake Mills. On Feb. 25 there will be a meeting at Garner, the Mayor and the ministers speaking on that occasion. The commercial club has signified its willingness to advertise the meeting and assist in many ways.

The women of Newton are planning to attend the big democratic "get together" meeting Feb. 22, that they may meet Miss Dunlap and hear the address which she will give at the banquet which is to be a feature of the day. Newton also has arranged for the film, "Your Girl and Mine," to be given this week. A contest is also well under way in the graded schools on the subject, "Why Mother Should Vote."

Mrs. Charles G. Walner of Atlantic has sent out a call for a county conference to be held Thursday in the Commercial club rooms. In the evening there will be talks by men prominent in various walks of business and professional life. Miss Florence Leech is the organizer in that district.

An interesting communication from Miss Carrie Harrison of Washington, D. C., has offered a beautiful oil painting of Susan B. Anthony, drawing by Max Weyl, framed in gold, and some $25 worth of biography to the D. B. Henderson Library at Fayette, providing Fayette County win for suffrage.

The feeling in Kansas is general that the women have exercised their right of franchise without in any way neglecting their homes.—S. M. Brewster, attorney-general of Kansas.

"The new college league at Ohio Northern University, Ada, has a little Armenian girl member," writes Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton. "This girl is a friend of Alice Stone Blackwell and says when she goes back to Armenia it will be to organize for woman suffrage."

A bantam rooster owned by Mrs. Edgar A. Sammis, leader of the Suffolk County second assembly district of New York, has imbibed a little of his mistress's suffrage spirit. He has mothered two flocks of chickens; and he recently rescued a little half-drowned chicken from a pan of water, dried him under his wings and cared for him day and night, until the little fellow was larger than the foster parent. He cannot be confined, says Mrs. Sammis, "because, like Mrs. Pankhurst, he goes upon a hunger strike when put behind bars."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916

MRS. CATT FINDS CHANGE

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt met with a great welcome in Iowa on her recent visit to that State. Governor Clarke introduced her to the big audience in Des Moines. It included men and women who had been her classmates in the Iowa State College at Ames, men and women who had been her pupils in Mason City, some of the little band of early suffragists who invited her to give her maiden speech in Des Moines twenty-five years ago, and pioneers who remembered her as a slip of a girl on a farm near Charles City.

Mrs. Catt said that a bunch of violets in her room at the hotel that morning had brought back old memories. She could see herself, a child of eight again, standing for the first time in front of their new frontier home and looking out over the unbroken and violet-carpeted prairie. She told of the hardships experienced by the early settlers in Iowa, their brave and persistent fights to defend their land rights, the dangers faced when lawlessness prevailed, the first railway freight discrimination, the prohibition amendment campaign later, and the long and tedious struggle for suffrage. Incidentally, she told of her first suffrage work, which was a house to house canvass in Mason City for signatures to a petition to the State Legislature. She went on to give one of her masterly addresses for equal suffrage.

Governor Clarke said he had seen a wonderful change in public sentiment on this question in Iowa, and predicted success at the polls next June. A. S. B.

A BLOODLESS STRIKE

A great strike has just been ended, which has lasted for five months without bloodshed and without a crime. This is an unusual record, especially for a mining strike. Be it noted that this remarkable distinction was achieved in Arizona, an equal suffrage State.

When Colorado had a strike, accompanied by an unusual amount of violence, Eastern reactionaries laid it to the "weakening effect of woman suffrage on government." Now another suffrage State has shown us another great strike, which has been an object lesson in its freedom from violence and crime. The Chicago Public says:

"Though it lasted five months and a most intensely bitter feeling prevailed, no property was destroyed, no riots took place, no women or children were suffocated or burnt, no injunctions were issued, no speakers were illegally arrested, no papers were suppressed, no one was convicted of anything without a jury trial, no one was kidnapped or deported, and there were no other happenings of the kind that have disgraced other States where similar strikes have occurred."

The main credit for this is given to Governor George W. P. Hunt. He employed the State militia simply to keep order, without partiality, and did not allow illegal violence to be used against the strikers. The Public says:

"Hunt refused to be partisan. That was all. But it was enough to bring down upon him a torrent of abuse, and to put in motion an effort to recall him, which failed. Governor Hunt has performed a great service, not only to Arizona, but the nation. He has made clear that law and order do not require lawlessness on the part of officials."

Arizona is a suffrage State, but Governor Hunt found no need to call in Federal troops to keep order. As a matter of historical fact, Federal troops have been called in to put down labor disturbances in four States where women could not vote, and in only one State where they could.

The Arizona miners won their strike. The Colorado miners lost theirs. A. S. B.

MALING IN IOWA

The paid agents of the anti-suffragists are busy in Iowa. Mr. J. B. Maling, of Denver, has appeared there. He is following the same tactics that he used last year in New Jersey, Massachusetts and elsewhere. He makes secret addresses to gatherings of men only, and asks them not to tell what he says. If his statements about Colorado would bear investigation, he would hardly be so anxious to keep them private.

Mr. Maling was for years the henchman of W. G. Evans, the proprietor of the Denver Times. This fact is undenied and undeniable. W. G. Evans was one of Denver's most corrupt political "bosses," and was driven out of the city, and finally out of the State by public indignation. This also is undisputed. It is to the credit of woman suffrage that a follower and lieutenant of this particularly shameless and dishonest "boss" should denounce votes for women. Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado said, in a letter published in The Woman's Journal of Oct. 31, 1914: "Mr. Maling trains with the most corrupt element in the State."

In his addresses in Massachusetts and elsewhere, Mr. Maling professed to be giving his services free of charge, moved by a disinterested eagerness to save the Eastern States from the horrors of equal suffrage. To his acquaintances in Denver he boasted of the big salary that he said the anti-suffragists were paying him. Mrs. Frances Belford Wayne, a well-known and highly-respected newspaper woman of Denver, tells in a letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt how he made this boast to her, and urged her to work for the Anti-Suffrage Association, too. He said: "You could make as much money in six months as you can make here in two years." He made the same boast and the same suggestion to others.

It is no disgrace to take a salary for working in a campaign for or against suffrage, but it is a disgrace to lie about it, and a man who will lie upon one subject may be expected to lie upon others. Let any Iowa newspaper offer Mr. Maling space in its columns to make his accusations against equal suffrage in Colorado openly, and then see whether he can get any decent people in Colorado to endorse his statements. A. S. B.

MARRIED WOMEN LEFT OUT

A bill for health insurance has lately been introduced in the New York Legislature. It provides that manual workers and all others earning less than $100 a month shall be insured for any sickness or accident not covered by workmen's compensation. Twenty per cent. of the cost is to be borne by the State, and the remaining 80 per cent. equally by employer and employee. Each insured worker is to receive as an insurance benefit medical attention, including surgical, nursing and hospital care, with a supply of the necessary medicines and appliances, and a cash benefit for a maximum of 26 weeks of sickness in a year; and the family will receive a small funeral benefit at the wage-earner's death. Insurance is to be carried by mutual associations of employers and employees organized according to trade or locality, and supervised by the State.

Strange to say, the bill contains no provision for the illness of married women during their confinement. The measure was drawn up by the Committee on Social Insurance of the American Association for Labor Legislation. A pamphlet issued by that association last December, entitled "Health Insurance," gave on page 12 a draft of the bill that the Social Insurance Committee proposed to introduce. It read as follows:

"Section 15. Maternity Benefits. Maternity benefits shall consist of:

"All necessary medical, surgical and obstetrical aid, material and appliances, which shall be given insured women and the wives of insured men;

"A weekly maternity benefit, payable to insured women, equal to the regular sick benefit of the insured, for a period of eight weeks, of which at least six shall be subsequent to delivery, on condition that the beneficiary abstain from gainful employment during period of payment."

In the bill as presented in the Legislature, this section has been wholly dropped out. It would be of interest to know what influences caused its removal.

Maternity benefits form an integral part of the social insurance laws of England, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Italy, France, Switzerland and even Russia. Why have they been left out in the bill introduced in the richest State of the country, which boasts of being the most chivalrous in the world in its treatment of women?

In Massachusetts, too, a health insurance bill has been introduced and is now pending. It includes "medical, surgical and obstetrical aid to insured women during confinement," but says, under the general head of "Cash Benefits": "A cash benefit shall be paid, beginning with the fourth day of disability on account of any illness, except for disability due to child-bearing." Later on, it says that a cash maternity benefit may be paid to insured women "if the commission be satisfied that the income of the carrier is sufficient for the purpose." The carrier means the payer of the insurance. In other words, all the insured men must have a cash benefit when ill, but the married women may have one only if the commission is satisfied that there is enough money left after all the men are provided for. If anyone is entitled to health insurance, it would seem that the claim of the woman who is giving a child to her country is particularly strong. A. S. B.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE

John Townsend Trowbridge has passed away at the age of 88. He was much beloved, and his spirit remained young and genial to the last.

Mr. Trowbridge was a surviver from the Golden Age of Massachusetts literature. Though never one of the great stars of that brilliant galaxy, his light shone with a clear and cheerful lustre. His fifty volumes, with scarcely an exception, make interesting and wholesome reading. His stories have delighted generations of boys, and indirectly taught them lessons of courage, generosity and uprightness.

Like his more famous contemporaries, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Louisa Alcott, Theodore Parker, etc., Trowbridge was a believer in equal suffrage. At a celebration of Harriet Beecher Stowe's birthday, in which many distinguished literary men and women took part, he read an original poem, one stanza of which ran:

"Women, they say,
Should yield, obey,
Bear children, dance cotillions.
When this one wrote,
She cast the vote
Of unenfranchised millions!"

I think it was at this same celebration that Mrs. Stowe told the assembled gathering how absolutely impregnable slavery had seemed in her youth, and added the memorable words—which have often come back to some of her hearers as an inspiration—"Remember, whatever ought to be done can be done!"

Trowbridge's best known poem probably is "Darius Green and His Flying Machine." Today flying machines are no longer a joke; but the integrity, humor and good will that were the underlying principles of Trowbridge's life are never out of date. He said of his volume of reminiscences: "I have kept out of it as much as possible the ennuis and annoyances, the errors and heartaches, of which my life has doubtless been no freer than yours." It was this principle that helped to keep him young till nearly ninety. He leaves us a bright and beautiful example. A. S. B.

IF THEY HAD BEEN WOMEN!

Two prominent men engaged in a fist fight in Washington recently and finally rolled on the ground pounding each until they were "pried apart" by their friends. The incident carries with it no discredit except to the two men concerned. But suppose that two women of like social prominence had done the same thing! Would not every anti-suffrage editor in the country have pointed to it as proof that women are too excitable to vote?

A. S. B.

The most important suffrage meeting in Massachusetts since the close of the campaign will be held at Ford Hall, Boston, on the evening of Feb. 25, and the morning and afternoon of Feb. 26. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be the chief speaker on both days. Every Massachusetts suffragist who can possibly do so should plan to be there. See particulars in another column. Come, and get both information and inspiration!

TAKE THE NEWS LETTER

The Headquarters News Letter, published monthly by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is full of interesting information and important announcements. Every member ought to take it. Send 25 cents in stamps to 505 Fifth avenue, New York City, and have it sent to you for a year.

The extension of suffrage to women has made it easier to secure liberal appropriations for education.—General Irving Hale, of Denver.

Suffrage Work in the States

FLORIDA

The annual convention of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association was held in Orlando Feb. 3, and was characterized by enthusiasm and earnestness of purpose. The secretary's report showed great gains during the past year and announced that all the suffrage leagues of the State were now affiliated with the State Association.

Mayor Sperry welcomed the delegates and spoke briefly of his interest in suffrage and prohibition, saying that the two went hand in hand, and that if the first was granted, the second would follow.

Mrs. Clum, president of the local league, also welcomed the visiting suffragists, who came from all parts of the State.

Officers and committees for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, Rev. Mary A. Safford, Orlando; first vice-president, Mrs. Frank B. Tracy, Pensacola; second vice-president, Miss Kate Switzer, Orlando; third vice-president, Mrs. Anna L. Andrus, Miami; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alice G. Kollock, Orlando; recording secretary, Mrs. E. L. Dickerson, Orange City; treasurer, Mrs. John Schnarr, Orlando; first auditor, Mrs. W. R. O. Neal, Orlando; second auditor, Mrs. Herbert Anderson, Jacksonville. State press committee: Mrs. S. D. Dial, Jacksonville; Miss Celia M. Robinson, Pensacola, and Miss Carpenter, Miami. Finance committee: Mrs. Anna L. Andrus, Miami; Mrs. Walter Ingraham, Pensacola and Mrs. John Schnarr, Orlando.

An announcement received with applause was the statement of the action taken by the Florida Equal Franchise League of Jacksonville in directly affiliating with the State Association, and the steps being taken by it to change its name to the Jacksonville Franchise League. This organization was represented by Mrs. Herbert Anderson and Mrs. Katherine L. Eagan.

MICHIGAN

Among suffrage activities in Kalamazoo is a civics class which is being conducted by the Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, the civic sanitation expert. Various phases of civics, their relation to the home, with particular reference to the part women may play, are being taken up by this class, which meets once in two weeks. The course of lectures includes ten addresses by Mrs. Crane.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado gave a stirring suffrage address at the Columbia Theatre, Columbia, Feb. 7, in the course of which she said that the ballot was only a sign or symbol of equality, and that voting was neither a right nor a privilege, but a "device for carrying on the business of government." It was a tool to use in self-development, a means of self-education and a way to self-respect, and was a tool that should be in the hands of women as well as men.

While in Columbia Mrs. Robinson was the guest of Dr. Jane Bruce Guiduard, president of the local league, who entertained at a tea in her honor. She also spoke the following night in Charleston.

NEW YORK

A "Grand Suffrage Carnival Ball" is to be given by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party in Madison Square Garden on March 8. The costumes will be supplied by the Carnival Committee at 10 cents each. These are to be of yellow crepe paper, including a cap, which is becoming, well and firmly made, has a yellow tassel with a white crescent at the side, and the words "Votes for Women" across the front. There are ruffs of the yellow crepe to go around the throat, and yellow draperies.

Mrs. John Blair, chairman of the Ball Commitee, reports all the tier boxes at the Garden sold for $10 each, and the arena boxes at $30 each, and a waiting list.

On the executive committee of the floor committee for the evening are Moncure Robinson, Henry W. Bull, Francis W. Crownishield, Bertram de N. Cruger, Charles B. Dillingham, William O'D. Iselin, Charles D. Wetmore and Norman de R. Whitehouse. Ball tickets are 50 cents, including hat checks, and may be obtained at the ball committee headquarters, 663 Fifth Avenue.

TENNESSEE

At the preliminary convention of citizens of the State for considering amending the State constitution, Tennessee suffragists received recognition in the appointment of Mrs. Guilford Dudley upon the resolution committee.

The Vanderbilt League is reorganized and well officered.

Mrs. Ben Childers of Pulaski was elected auditor of the State Association.

Mrs. John M. Kenny has been invited to Atlanta, Ga., to assist in suffrage work there.

CONNECTICUT

A conference on Congressional work will be held in Hartford Feb. 21, at which plans will be formed for pushing the Susan B Anthony amendment. The conference has been called at the desire of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt who will be the principal speaker. It will open with a luncheon at the Hotel Bond, and the meeting will be held in the audience room of the hotel. Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor of Norfolk is the chairman for Connecticut for the Congressional Committee, and at the conference she will tell what has so far been done in regard to the amendment. Suffragists from all parts of the State are expected to be present, as invitations have been sent personally to over 1100 members of the local leagues and clubs that are affiliated with the C. W. S. A.

MISSOURI

Miss Tiera Farrow, attorney, has been elected president of the Business Women's Suffrage League of Kansas City for the coming year. The other officers are: Mrs. H. H. McClure, vice-president; Miss Lenora Simpson, secretary; Miss Katherine Ritter, treasurer.

Members of the league will start at once on a membership campaign which will seek to enlist all the business and professional women of the city in suffrage work.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have announced the following program for the mass meeting and conference to be held in honor of the new national president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in Ford Hall, Boston, Feb. 25 and 26. The mass meeting will be Friday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m. The conferences will be on Saturday morning at 10.30 and in the afternoon at 2. Luncheon will be served at 12.45 at the Hotel Bellevue. A few reserved seats for the mass meeting at $1.00 and luncheon tickets at fifty cents may be obtained in advance at 585 Boylston street or at 1301 Washington street. These meetings are arranged by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Massachusetts Political Equality Union, Equal Franchise Committee, Boston College Equal Suffrage League, and Organized Equal Suffrage Voters. The mass meeting is open to the public, the conference to all suffragists.

The central committee on arrangements is as follows: Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page; Political Equality Union, Mrs. Susan FitzGerald, Mrs. Helen Parker; College Equal Suffrage League, Miss Lillian Landy; Equal Franchise Committee, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Langdon Frothingham; Men's Organized Equal Suffrage Voters, Mr. Judd Dewey.

Delegates will be present from every Congressional district in Massachusetts to plan for concentrated effort upon Congress in behalf of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

Local anti-suffrage clubs in Massachusetts are giving bridge parties and other entertainments to raise money to fight the pending woman suffrage amendment in Iowa, and Mr. Robert Turner of Massachusetts has gone out there to aid the anti-suffrage campaign. Every local Suffrage League in Massachusetts should give an entertainment or take up a collection for the Iowa women.

"I am wondering if any other small towns have done better than Brimfield in bringing out the woman's school vote?" writes Adelaide Lewis of Springfield. "Last fall a canvass of 150 women was made, and 105 signed a petition to the men to vote for the suffrage amendment. As you know, they did not, but the work has borne fruit; for at the Feb. 7 election, 93 women were registered and 81 voted. As only 225 in all voted, every man in town being at the polls, the women certainly made a good record. Grip, absence from town and a determination not to register until they got full suffrage account for the other twelve, and more besides. Since Oct. 1, a 15-foot 'Votes for Women' banner has been on the front of a barn situated on the main highway. Not for a day can they ignore the question. Not a trolley goes by but the passengers see it."

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The experiences of a canvasser are told in one of the "Letters of a Suffragist" in the Manchester Union:

"It's tiresome work, but it has a very human interest. For instance, one poor woman with a large family of very small children, assured me, with a superior air, that it wasn't her work, didn't interest her at all, but I pointed out that if the city health department were poorly run and contagious diseases not isolated, it was very possible for her children to sit in school next to a child that came from a home where there was scarlet fever. When I suggested that her children might get sick and asked if that would interest her, she was up in arms in a minute and said, 'Well, I just guess it would.' She didn't sign my nice little yellow card, but I started her to thinking."

The Manchester league had a food sale last Saturday in the Eagle Theatre building, where a practical demonstration was given that suffragists may be suffragists and still good cooks.

MARYLAND

Hearings on the suffrage amendment have been held before the House and Senate Committees on Constitutional Amendments. On Feb. 9, a deputation of 25 members of the Woman Suffrage Party appeared before the committees and argued for the passage of the resolution, which would shift to the electorate the responsibility of enfranchising Maryland women.

Mrs. Robert Moss, chairman of the legislative committee, introduced the speakers, among whom were Miss Sara E. Richmond of the State Normal School, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mac Kaye of Illinois, Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, president of the Equal Suffrage League and also the Children's Playground Association; Miss Alda Armstrong, secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society; Mr. S. Johnson Poe, president of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage; Mrs. B. J. Byrne, president of the Just Government League of Howard County; Miss Dorothy Jacobs of the Women's Trades-Union League, and Mrs. S. Johnson Poe.

The address of Miss Sara E. Richmond apparently made a deep impression upon the committee. She said: "In speaking here I represent only myself. In the many years of my public work I have done as much for the uprearing, both moral and intellectual, of our boys and girls as have men; I have exercised my judgment as much as men; I have been the support of families, even as men; I am single, yet I have reared families of children. In my long experience in the schools I have found boys of good judgment, yet at no time superior to girls."

SOUTH CAROLINA

With Mrs. Julia B. Salley as president, the Aiken Equal Suffrage League was organized recently after a very enthusiastic meeting, at which Mrs. Stanard Owens of Augusta, president of the Augusta Equal Suffrage League, and Miss Annie C. Wright, treasurer, made addresses. Other officerss elected were:

Mrs. Walter Duncan, first vice president; Mrs. Laurie Croft, second vice president; Mrs. Alma Parker, recording secretary; Miss Lillian Brown, treasurer. The two directors elected were Mrs. Kinloch Chaffee and Mrs. George W. Croft. Miss Rena Chaffee was selected as parliamentarian.

This is the first suffrage league organized in that section of the State.

PENNSYLVANIA

Congressman S. Taylor North, who represents the 27th District, which comprises Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson Counties, has written to the Equal Franchise Society, promising his support to the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Congressman North refused to commit himself on the subject when a delegation of suffragists visited him several weeks ago, but Miss Caroline Katzenstein, secretary of the Equal Franchise League, sent him data on the suffrage vote in Pennsylvania and last week received a letter from him to the effect that he had examined the data and would support the amendment.

The Woman's Suffrage Party arranged a triple celebration on Feb. 12 at its headquarters of the birthdays of Lincoln, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Susan B. Anthony.

Miss Barbara Nachtrieb, instructor of law and economics in the University of California, has been named as secretary of the California Social Insurance Commission. She will have offices in the capitol.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has adopted resolutions to help the suffrage campaign States—West Virginia, South Dakota and Iowa—by supplying speakers and suffrage literature. The association will send the Woman's Journal to leading citizens in all three States.

Mrs. J. J. Van Leuven has been elected treasurer of the State Association to take the place of Mrs. John Gray, who resigned before Christmas. Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, chairman of the organization committee, reports that suffrage organizations have been formed in twenty towns in Illinois within the last month by members of the committee—Mrs. Statta Holloway McClung, Mrs. Blanche D. West and Miss Katherine Porter of Freeport.

The Chicago Political Equality League is planning to give a ball March 6 at the Congress Hotel, when State and city officials will be guests of honor.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

The anniversary of Lincoln's birthday was observed jointly by the suffrage societies of Washington, D. C. The Borglum portrait of Lincoln, which stands in the rotunda of the Capitol, was decorated by suffragists at noon. There were no banners or insignia of any kind, and the celebration was of the utmost simplicity. This is the first commemoration of this kind ever made at the Capitol. Wreaths were placed about the pedestal on which the head rests by Miss Mary O'Toole, chairman of the State Association, Miss Louisa White, chairman of the District of Columbia Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Hendley, chairman of the Anthony League, Mrs. Hensey, chairman of the Political Study Club, Mrs. Harriet Hifden King, president of the Stanton Club, Miss Florence Stiles, chairman of the College League, and Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, representing the Washington Woman Suffrage Council.

ALABAMA

The annual convention of the State Equal Suffrage Association, which met in Gadsden Feb. 9, 10 and 11, was the most successful in the history of the association. Nearly 100 delegates were present from all parts of the State. The principal streets and the Printup Hotel, the convention headquarters, were decorated with streamers and suffrage pennants in honor of the visitors. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor W. G. Bellenger and Mrs. Charles C. Parrott.

The sessions were devoted mainly to business. Resolutions were passed favoring permanent peace, calling attention to the school board legislation of the last Legislature and urging that women might vote in such elections; protesting against the inequality of wages between men and women; declaring for the national suffrage amendment; thanking the organizations, citizens and the press of Gadsden for their co-operation; commending Mrs. Jacobs for her service as president.

Miss Amelia Worthington of the press committee gave a report on the stand of Alabama newspapers regarding suffrage. The budget for the coming year was made up. Mrs. J. B. Parke, in her report as chairman of the organization committee, recommended the division of the State into 10 districts, similar to the Congressional districts, and thorough organization in each county.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. J. B. Parke of Selma; first vice president, Mrs. Angus Taylor of Birmingham; second vice president, Mrs. Milton Humes of Huntsville; recording secretary, Mrs. W. J. Chambers of Montgomery; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. G. Wilkins of Selma; treasurer, Miss Annie Joe Coats of Gadsden; auditor, Mrs. John A. Lusk of Guntersville.

The following chairmen of committees were elected: Literature, Mrs. S. M. Ullman; church extension, Mrs. W. S. Dill; legislative, Mrs. Solon Jacobs; enrolment, Mrs. Martin Holbrook; ways and means, Mrs. A. J. Bowron; organization, Mrs. C. H. Collier; press, Mrs. J. G. Converse; printing, Mrs. O. R. Hundley; publicity, Mrs. R. P. Prowell; traveling library, Mrs. K. L. Pritchett; Woman's Journal, Mrs. Napoleon Johnson; bulletin, Miss Amelia Worthington.

LOUISIANA

A suffrage straw vote was taken in Natchitoches county at the recent primary and resulted in the polling of a very full vote. While woman suffrage lost, it was defeated by only 64 majority; and the town of Natchitoches, the parish seat, declared for suffrage. "This must be regarded as satisfactory, since it shows a marked increase in the number of those who favor votes for women," says the New Orleans Picayune. "A few years ago the sentiment was so strongly against woman suffrage in the parishes of Central and North Louisiana that had the proposition to extend the ballot to women been thus submitted it would have been buried under an overwhelming majority. The vote on the subject last week indicates that the drift is now in the other direction. It will probably encourage other tests of the kind to prove that the male voters of Louisiana are being won over to the cause of suffrage."

The anniversary of the birthday of Susan B. Anthony was celebrated Feb. 15 by the Woman Suffrage Party in the gold room of the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans. An attractive feature of the affair was a chorus of voices chanting suffrage songs to familiar airs. Mrs. D. M. Sapp of Plymouth, Ill., gave an address. Miss Florence Huberwald was in charge of the program.

INDIANA

The annual State convention of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana will be held in Indianapolis on April 12, 13 and 14 at the Claypool Hotel. Miss Eleanor P. Barker is the general chairman in charge, and Mrs. Ovid B. Jameson vice-chairman. The program committee includes Mrs. Ida Gray Scott, Mrs. W. S. Shryer, Mrs. Frederick Blaine Clarke and Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson. A suffrage dinner will be given on the evening of the 13th, of which Mrs. Alexander Scott has charge.

The Indianapolis Federation of Franchise Leagues, an organization which was formed last fall, with Miss Eleanor Barker as president, has decided to hold a union meeting on the third Friday of each month. The federation is composed of the North Boulevard League, of which Mrs. Caroline B. Curtis is president; the North Indianapolis branch, Miss Eleanor Barker, president; the Brookside League, Mrs. M. J. Anderson, president, and the Parkway League, Mrs. Edward Henry, president.

The Logansport league held a tea pouring recently in connection with the opening of the art exhibit in that city. The league netted $19.25, which will go toward the support of the public restroom established by the league.

Woman suffrage won in a debate held at Elwood Feb. 8, as a part of the literary program of the Knights of Columbus.

The Ben Davis League elected the following officers at a recent meeting: President, Mrs. Lula A. McCain; vice-president, Mrs. C. E. McKee, and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mame Fletcher.

GEORGIA

The recent suggestion of Mr. Philip S. North that there be women representatives on the Richmond County Board of Education aroused a great deal of interest in that section. With a view of gaining information on the subject, Mr. North recently addressed several questions to Hon. M. L. Brittain, superintendent of education.

It was found that the number of women teachers in the public schools of Georgia is 10,958 and the number of men teachers 2,969. Mr. Brittain said, in answer to questions, that there were more women teachers than men employed for reasons of economy chiefly, that the service of women teachers was regarded as being fully as effective as that of male teachers, that he thought it would be wise to amend the law so as to permit women freeholders to become eligible on boards of educations, that he thought the experience of retired teachers would be helpful in the deliberations of boards of education touching matters of curriculum and administration.

OHIO

A recruiting committee to canvass educational institutions where suffrage chapters have not yet been organized is to be appointed from the Cleveland branch of the College Equal Suffrage League by its president, Miss Mildred Chadsey. This recruiting campaign is the result of a plea made by Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes of New York, national secretary of the league, for "mobilization of the nation's intellect." Mrs. Howes spoke to 300 members of the Cleveland League at a recent luncheon in Hotel Statler, at which former Mayor Baker also was a speaker.

A training class for speakers is also to be organized by the local chapter, with Mrs. E. H. Parkhurst, of Overlook Road, as instructor.

KENTUCKY

Despite an adverse report by the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments, the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature advanced the suffrage amendment on first reading Feb. 10 by a vote of 51 to 39.

The vote in committee was 5 to 4 against the amendment. Representative Hobbs of Lexington made a minority report.

The Covington and Kenton County Ministerial Associations recently asked the press and the public of Kentucky to give support to the bill pending in the Legislature to compel obedience to the law by saloon keepers.

With regard to this request Mrs. Desha Breckinridge sent a letter to the Rev. I. Cochrane Hunt of the Covington Ministerial Association, which says, in part:

"Would it not be true that if the women of your churches had the full rights of American citizens that you would be more able to retire from public life city and county officials who utterly failed to enforce the law, and to elect officials representing the sentiment of the churches rather than of the saloons? If women as well as men were eligible for jury service, would it not be easier to get indictments and convictions of those who defy the laws, as many women believe, to the grave danger of their own young sons? If the women of your churches had a voice in deciding who should represent your communities in the Legislature, do you not think you would find those representatives more uniformly responsive to the sentiment of the churches than they have been in the past?"

TEXAS

When the Democratic State convention is held in May the body will have before them for consideration the endorsement of equal suffrage for Texas. Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, State president, and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, national organizer, will have the resolution introduced before the convention either by petition or by some member of the convention favorable to the movement.

As the result of lectures by Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Mrs M. F. Cunningham, a suffrage organization has been perfected in Marlin with Mrs. Edgar Smith as chairman.

Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Freeman are making an extended tour of Texas in the interest of equal suffrage. They will continue to visit the larger towns and cities in the State, forming local associations, until the State convention in Dallas on May 10, 11 and 12.

"Texas cannot continue to call herself the biggest State in the Union if you refuse to give equal political rights to your women," Miss Freeman said recently. "Texas is the mother of eight States. Through your territory have passed the pioneers of the eight States to the west of you. If you will let your mind go to that suffrage map which shows in white the States where women vote you will find this great mother has a black face. There is absolutely no form of civic government in Texas where women have any political voice."

The San Antonio Equal Franchise Society is to be put on a sound financial basis. The plan is to have a general membership fee of 25 cents, with a number of members pledged to give a certain amount each year as a sustaining membership fund.

Mrs. Louise Brown of Houston has been appointed chairman of the sixteenth senatorial district with headquarters in Houston. Her territory will include the counties of Fort Bend, Waller and Harris.

The following have been named to compose an advisory board to work in conjunction with Mrs. Brown: Mrs. Harris Masterson, Miss Annette Finnegan, Mrs. Sterling Myer, Miss Julia Ideson, Mrs. M. P. Ostrow, and Mrs. A. J. Hautier, chairman of press work.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Nation-Wide Suffrage or "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

In the United States Senate

Introduced by Senators Sutherland and Thomas; reported favorably with only one dissenting vote by the Committee on Woman Suffrage; now on the calendar awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In the United States House

Introduced by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating, Taylor and Hayden; referred to the Judiciary Committee, Representative Webb, chairman. The sub-committee, which had the resolution in charge, has recommended that the full committee report it to the House without recommendation.

Other Measures in Congress

Bill for Creation of a House Woman Suffrage Committee

Introduced by Representatives Taylor, Lenroot and Hayden; referred to Rules Committee, Mr. Henry, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

Introduced in the Senate by Senator Lane, and referred to Committee on Woman Suffrage, Mr. Thomas, chairman.

Introduced in the House by Representatives Helvering and Raker; referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

	Legislative Action		Goes to Voters
	House	Senate	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	June 5, 1916
	84-19	38-11	
South Dakota	57-40	29-15	Nov. 7, 1916
West Virginia	76- 8	28- 1	Nov. 7, 1916

A suffrage amendment has passed one Tennessee Legislature and must pass another before going to the voters. Tennessee also votes on the calling of a constitutional convention in August, 1916.

Amendments are now being considered in the Legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and Oklahoma. The Oklahoma House has passed a suffrage amendment 62 to 15.

NORTH CAROLINA

In introducing Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina to a Salisbury audience recently, Theodore F. Klutzz said:

"True to his convictions, he early and earnestly espoused the great cause of equal suffrage and the legal rights of woman; and it is largely due to his ability, his zeal, and his persistence, that woman has, in as large a measure, been lifted out of the legal class of infants, idiots and lunatics in North Carolina, and will yet be endowed with sovereign suffrage."

NEBRASKA

Mrs. E. S. Rood of Omaha has been named chairman of the finance committee of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association. Other committee chairmen are as follows: Mrs. E. L. Burke, Omaha, Congressional committee; Miss Daisy Doane, Omaha, Woman's Journal committee; Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Lincoln, press; Mrs. H. H. Wheeler, Lincoln, enrolment; Mrs. W. E. Barkley, Lincoln, organization.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS 216,000 WOMEN OUTSIDE THE HOME

The statement that "woman's place is in the home," is just about to be shattered again, this time by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. In a 1914 report soon to be issued the department will give a statistical accounting of 216,000 women who are employed outside the home and will show that women are engaged in more than 350 industrial occupations in that State. There is no reason to suppose that conditions are exceptional in Pennsylvania, and the figures give a fair example of the part that women are playing today throughout the country.

It is the first time that the industrial status of the woman worker of Pennsylvania has been set forth in statistics.

Paul N. Furman, chief of the statistical bureau of the department, has had a thorough investigation and classification made, and the report will be a valuable commentary on the place that woman is taking in the mines, mills, manufactories, trades and industries of the State.

In commenting on the report, Rose D. Weston says, in the Philadelphia North American:

"Every trade that requires patience and skill and persistence, that calls for a deft pair of hands, and many which would seem to require strength that a woman is not supposed to possess, is open to the woman worker of the State of Pennsylvania today. The long array of occupations, in which they share with the men the burden of hard work, is proof that the manufacturer, whatever may have been the expression of opinion when he marked his ballot beside the suffrage amendment last fall, cannot in sincerity say that woman's place is in the home."

The largest group of women workers in the State is employed in the manufacture of clothing, the hosiery trade alone employing 27,930 women and girls.

In the manufacture of millinery and lace goods, 3,823 women are employed. More than 7,000 are engaged in making wearing apparel for men. Straw hats, gloves, underwear, outer garments, skirts, shirtwaists, coats, all the clothing made for men, women and children passes through the hands of one or many of the army of women workers of the State. Clothing makers in Pennsylvania employ more than 68,000 women.

Make Bread Differently

"It may not be the bread that mother used to make and it certainly isn't mixed and baked in mother's way, but 2,829 women are carrying out the old traditions of womanly occupation by baking bread," says Miss Weston. "They are doing it in a wholesale manner, and instead of baking a small batch for the consumption of their families, are making thousands of loaves for an entire neighborhood or an entire section." They are also making confectionery, putting up food preparations of all sorts, and 189 women are engaged in slaughtering establishments and meat packing.

There are women working in the big munitions plants. Groups of women go into the mines and quarries of the State every morning to earn their daily bread. Ninety-four women in the State are making repairs to automobiles in garages. It has been found that women can be used in the manufacture of turbine wheels.

One woman is engaged in making fire-escapes, and the census takers for the department found one woman making car wheels. More than 2,000 are employed in making machinery and 197 manufacture plumbers' supplies, and 165 are turning out railroad supplies. Six women are helping in the manufacture of ferro alloys.

There are 383 women employed in agricultural pursuits, 167 of them growing plants and flowers, 62 engaged in the nursery business, 142 in raising farm and garden products, and the remaining group employed in other classes of outdoor work.

The building trades, which are supposed to belong exclusively to men, have been invaded by women. In some parts of the State, if you send for a roofer, a woman will appear and proceed to stop up the leaks. There are 217 women in the plumbing and heating business, doing structural iron work on buildings, 150 taking miscellaneous building contracts and 92 engaged in actual building construction.

Occupations which carry with them a risk to life and limb have not barred women from the ranks of their workers. For instance, the report gives 20 women engaged in making fireworks, 219 manufacturing miners' squibs, 70 in the match industry, 101 making explosives and 5 making firearms and ammunition.

Many in Chemical Works

The chemical works are dependent upon women to act in the capacity of workers and packers, and under this group the census lists those employed in making dyes, oils, paints, varnishes, flavoring extracts, blueing, blackening, alcohol.

Clay, glass and stone trades have called women from their homes and opened the doors of their plants and manufactories to them. Thus, there are women employees in marble works, tile and artificial stone manufactories, women are making pottery and terra cotta, glass bottles, decorative tableware.

4,000 in Shoe Factories

The leather trades employ several thousand women, more than 4,000 being engaged in the manufacture of shoes. Paper and paper products, the printing trades and the tobacco industries are all dependent upon women workers for the maintenance of their business. In the textile industries the women employees number approximately 56,000, and their labor forms the foundation of all the trades that include the making of carpets, braids, thread, towels, woolens, yarns. In the silk mills of the State 26,276 girls and women are working at looms.

One of the surprises of the survey of the women in industry has been the revelation of the number employed in the metal trades. Almost every group of occupations in these trades has its quota of women workers. There are women in the rolling mills, women making billets, blooms and slabs of steel; women manufacturing boilers, tanks and vats; women making iron castings, working at forges making hardware specialties, assembling the parts of motors, making tubing and railroad supplies.

Woman's place may be in the home, in Pennsylvania, but she has not been permitted to stay there.

Mrs. Henry Bruere, of New York City, was elected chairman of the Congressional Union for the Mid-Atlantic States, at a session of the Mid-Atlantic Convention last week. Plans were announced by Miss Frances Jolliffe for a trip to be made by thirty-six women, one from each unenfranchised State, to the women voters of the West, asking them to use their political power to get the Susan B. Anthony amendment through Congress.

IF WOMAN TOILS SHE SHOULD REAP

Wife Helps Accumulate $85,000 Fortune But Can Be Cut Off With Pittance

"A law suit in an eastern city opens up a very important question," says the Ohio State Journal. "In a case of separation between man and wife, the latter sues for an equal division of the property which they acquired during their twenty-one years of married life. It appears that they began with a $200 capital invested in a butcher shop, and by hard work and constant attention, on her part as well as his, the value of their possessions arose to $85,000. She claims that she toiled night and day to help make the place pay, which it gradually did, and she was therefore entitled to half the profits. The court took the case under advisement.

"A woman who has economized and toiled for years to help make her husband's fortune ought certainly to have her share or half of it instead of getting a mere pittance, which the court allows."

TAKES HER UP ON "RISK" ARGUMENT

Michigan Congressman Says Women at Home Yield All if Men Go to War

Congressman Louis C. Cramton, of the 7th Congressional District of Michigan, proved himself a staunch suffragist in the following reply to a letter sent to him by Mrs. Norman Brock, president of the Pennsylvania Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage:

Jan. 29, 1916.

"I am in receipt of yours of the 28th inst., referring to the statement of Gen. Wood, to the effect that with the right of suffrage goes an obligation for military service. I note especially your conclusion:

" 'Those who in the last analysis must risk their lives for their country should be solely responsible for its policies.'

"From this statement, much to my surprise, I find that you draw the conclusion that suffrage should not be extended to women. I am willing to place my support of suffrage for women on the very clause in your letter which I have quoted. Using your own test, I do not deem women irresponsible voters. Waiving those classes of women who 'risk their lives for their country' at other times than in military crisis, as in childbirth, I do not agree with you that women play no part in the salvation of their country in times of military crisis. Waiving even those cases of heroism on the part of women, such as the part played by Edith Cavell and thousands of other women on every European battlefield, I insist that the woman at home who sends forth to war her husband and her sons, has, in yielding up to the service of her country the all of her happiness, perhaps robbing all her future of everything but mourning, and who remains at home and keeps running the machinery of civilization, her day filled with dread of what the news from the front may bring or with tears for the news that has come, such play their parts in the welfare of their nation just as truly as the men that go into line of battle. Lincoln thought so, and penned his eloquent tribute to the services of womanhood in his world-famous letter to Mrs. Bixby, extending to that poor woman the thanks of the Republic her five sons died to save. What man has sacrificed more for his country?

"Sometimes men smaller than Lincoln have seemed loath to appreciate the sacrifices of womanhood, but it is to me a distinct shock that any woman of standing should seek to minimize the services rendered in war to the nation by the mother and the wife. I cannot believe that the inevitable trend toward universal suffrage can be stayed by conclusions so fallacious as you have urged upon my consideration.

"I remain, yours very truly,

"Louis C. Cramton."

EXPECTS JUSTICE IN IOWA TOO, SAYS MRS. CATT

"The women of Iowa have every reason to expect justice at the hands of the men of the State on June 5," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at the close of her three-day survey of the Iowa suffrage situation.

"Iowa ranks in the lead of the States in intelligence, enterprise and progress," she said, "and Iowa has never turned a deaf ear to any just cause. In twelve States, including Illinois to the east and Kansas to the west, women will vote for President in November. Why not in Iowa? Are the women of this State less intelligent, less public-spirited, less trustworthy, than those of our neighboring States? Surely every man in Iowa will answer 'No.'

"I am not surprised to find the familiar group of men and women who travel from campaign State to campaign State engaged in maligning women and woman suffrage already here. They are all salaried persons who make a luxurious livelihood out of the business of opposing woman suffrage. Who pays them? No one knows. Who or what is the power which thinks it worth money to keep Iowa women disenfranchised, Iowa men must judge.

"Nor was I surprised to learn that a man from Colorado, who has visited every campaign State of late, is now in Iowa, passing from group to group of men and dropping his insidious charges against woman suffrage in Colorado. Chief of these charges is that eight out of ten men would repeal the law in Colorado if they could. Then why don't they?

"As a matter of fact, when Colorado gave the vote to its women in 1893 it was by statutory enactment supported by a referendum. Several years later woman suffrage was put into the constitution by an overwhelming vote. If woman suffrage is a failure, why was that done?

"Now the Colorado Legislature has twice passed a resolution, the last time in 1915, recommending woman suffrage as a practical political measure to all other States. Every Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado for the last twenty-two years has given his unqualified endorsement of woman suffrage as a benefit to the State and to the women themselves. Both Senators and the present members of Congress have frequently visited other States, even defraying their own expenses to do so, for the purpose of testifying in behalf of woman suffrage in Colorado.

"No man of repute from that State has in public speech or printed testimony over his own signature declared woman suffrage a failure. Why then does a man say that eight out of ten men want woman suffrage repealed? Because he is paid to do it. Who pays him? Let Iowa ask and learn the answer if it can.

"The fact that for more than a hundred years no State or country that has established woman suffrage has repealed it, or even tried to do so, is the best answer to the charges which will be spread over the State by the group of paid anti-suffragists who, uninvited by Iowa men or women, have come to tell the voters of Iowa to beware of the votes of their wives and mothers."

"Have you any message for the voters of Iowa?" Mrs. Catt was asked.

"Yes, tell them to use the intelligence they learned in Iowa schools and do their own thinking. That process will be followed by a 'square deal' for the women of Iowa on June 5.

"The Democratic President of the United States, the Republican Governor and Senators from Iowa are pretty good company to keep on election. The President voted 'Yes' in New Jersey, the others will do so in Iowa in June."

TO ALL SUFFRAGE CLUBS

ALICE HENRY.

Author of "The Trade Union Woman" (Appleton), and formerly editor of "Life and Labor," speaks on:

The Working Woman and the Vote.
The Vote—and After.
Effective Voting (with model election).

For full particulars address Alice Henry, 3 Monadnock St., Dorchester, Mass.

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OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR Government Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't G134, Rochester, N. Y. (8)

JUDICIARY TRIES TO AVOID ACTION

Committee Votes to Put off Amendment Till December—Sub-Committee Favors

Postponement of action on the nation-wide suffrage amendment until Dec. 14, 1916, was voted by the House Judiciary Committee of Congress on Feb. 15. The vote stood 9 to 7. It was taken in executive session, and information was withheld as to the line-up. An endeavor to get another vote in committee will be made. Five members of the committee were absent.

The Judiciary Committee's action, which was on all five resolutions for a suffrage amendment, was taken in spite of the fact that its sub-committee on Feb. 9 had voted 4 to 3 in favor of reporting out the amendment "without recommendation."

The full committee insisted upon considering both the prohibition and suffrage amendments at the same time, but it tied 8 to 8 on a motion to postpone the former, which had been introduced in Congress by Chairman Webb.

In the sub-committee, Representatives Taggart, Kansas; Nelson, Wisconsin; Morgan, Oklahoma, and Volstead, Minnesota, voted aye, and Representatives Carlin, Virginia, Gard, Ohio, and Whaley, South Carolina, nay.

Congressman Taggart of Kansas presided instead of Chairman Carlin and spoke in behalf of reporting the resolution. Congressman Whaley was the only member to speak in opposition.

The full committee of the Judiciary is composed of the following members:

Messrs. Webb, N. C., Dem., (chairman); Carlin, Va., Dem.; Thomas, Ky., Dem.; Dupre, La., Dem.; Taggart, Kan., Dem.; Igoe, Mo., Dem.; Gard, Ohio, Dem.; Wm. Elza Williams, Ill., Rep.; Whaley, S. C., Dem.; Dale of New York, Dem.; Caraway, Arkansas, Dem.; Neely, W. Va., Dem.; Steele, Penn., Dem.; Volstead, Minn., Rep.; Nelson, Wis., Rep.; Morgan, Okla., Rep.; Danforth, N. Y., Rep.; Graham, Pa., Rep.; Chandler, N. Y., Rep.; Dyer, Mo., Rep., and Moss, W. Va., Rep.

ILLINOIS CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Question of Women's Vote in Presidential Primaries Still Unsettled

The question of whether Illinois women can vote for delegates and alternates to the national party conventions will be passed upon by the State Supreme Court.

A petition for leave to bring mandamus proceedings was filed in the Supreme Court Feb. 12 by James T. Garretson of Springfield against County Clerk Charles W. Byers. The court is asked to pass upon the matter at this term.

Colin C. H. Fyffe, attorney for the Chicago Election Commissioners, rendered an opinion last week that women had the right to vote in the presidential primary, although Attorney-General Lucey had previously ruled to the contrary. In a separate opinion Mr. Fyffe also set forth that women have the right to franchise in the selection of State Central Committeemen, Senatorial Committeemen, Precinct Committeemen and Ward Committeemen.

CHURCH VOTES TO ADMIT WOMEN

Pittsburg Episcopalians Change Charter, Giving Women Part in Elections and Government

Seventy years to a day after the recording of their charter in the courts of Allegheny county, members of the corporation of the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburg, Penn., on Feb. 7, voted to make the first change in that instrument to permit women of the congregation to vote at the annual election of trustees and to have a voice in the government of the church's affairs. The vote was unanimous and members of the corporation agreed to instruct a committee of five to be appointed to make any other necessary charter alterations legally to eliminate the word "male" as a requisite for membership in the corporation.

The meeting was largely attended, according to the Pittsburgh Post.

SEND VALENTINES TO CONGRESSMEN

Suffragists Remember President Wilson and All Representatives With Unique Messages

Suffrage valentines were sent to the President and members of Congress for Valentine's Day by the Congressional Union.

Many of the valentines were in verse without pictures. One sent to a candy maker, Representative George W. Loft, read:

Who is it eats your famous sweets,
A million pounds a year?
You've just one guess—we women?
Yes.
Your judgment, George, is clear.
We're good enough to make you rich;
It's now your turn to bat;
Be good enough to vote for us—
We'll hold you, George, to that.
Put our amendment through; don't wait.
Then you will be our candi-date."

Another to Representative Daniel J. Riordan said:

"Your namesake in the lion's den
Succeeded just as we will when
We storm old Tammany's lair, y'betcha.
They say a tiger won't turn tail
Until a tigress takes his trail;
So lookout, Dan, we're goin' t'getcha."

MONDELL PRAISES SUFFRAGE PLANS

National Association Far-Seeing, He Says, in Carrying Organizations to Precincts

"In working for a Congressional district, county and precinct organization devoted to forwarding the movement for equal suffrage throughout the United States, the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have adopted a farseeing, constructive and praiseworthy policy."

Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, sponsor of the nation-wide amendment for equal suffrage which was recently acted on favorably by a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, made this statement Feb. 13 in commenting upon the plans of the Congressional Committee of the Association.

"These women seem to have grasped a vital point in the suffrage movement that has to some extent been overlooked," said Mr. Mondell. "That is, that the adoption by Congress of a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage does not confer the vote upon women. It merely opens the way for State action.

"Until three-fourths of the States provide by State legislative action for approval of a federal constitutional amendment it lies dormant. It can readily be seen that the encouragement of the suffrage sentiment in the State, such as the plans of the National Association contemplate and effect, is of tremendous importance."

All four of the university scholarships made available for midwinter high school graduating classes in St. Louis were won by girls. Of 20 such scholarships in recent months 17 are said to have been won by girls.

Requests for the printed report of the hearings before the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee should be made to the clerk of the committee and not to the government printing office, as previously stated in The Woman's Journal.

THE DIFFERENCE

Congressman John I. Nolan of California pointed out during the recent debate on the child labor bill in the House that the women of the South were in no way represented by the action of the Representatives who voted against the measure.

"I call your attention to one circumstance in connection with the appeal of the Southern cotton mill owners and the Representatives on the floor of this House from the several States affected," he said. "Not in one instance did they bring a woman to testify on their side or to protest against the enactment of this legislation. It is true that Mr. Clarke, the editor of the Southern Textile Magazine, representing the cotton mill owners, testified that some of the mill operatives sent petitions opposing this measure; but it is also true that Mr. Clarke testified that, in the main, these petitions were gotten up and circulated by the cotton mill owners, and each and every operative was supposed to sign his or her name either in favor or against this measure so that his or her position might become known. In no other way did they show a desire upon the part of the women of the South to maintain a condition that meant the exploitation of the children of the Southern States."

Mr. Nolan, who comes from a suffrage State, remembered that he represented women, while none of the opposing Congressmen, who all came from non-suffrage States, gave a second thought to the women of their district. That is the difference.

MOTHERHOOD NO BAR TO TENNIS

May Sutton Bundy Defeats World Champion and Smashes Prejudice Against Babies

"They said that the greatest star had gone from the tennis firmament when May Sutton Bundy, the invincible, became mother of a baby," says the Sunset Magazine of San Francisco. "They repeated it when the second baby came. Now the invincible May has demonstrated that babies do not preclude championship tennis. She met the new world's champion, the Norwegian wonder, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, this winter, and took from the Scandinavian phenomenon two out of three matches. Though the victory, being informal, leaves the title with Miss Bjurstedt, it has smashed the prejudice against babies in the tennis world. Mrs. Bundy maintains that motherhood has not detracted from her skill, speed or strength, and her friends aver that her game is as good as it ever was, though the long pause has naturally deprived Mrs. Bundy of her old-time endurance."

DEBORAH CHANGES MINISTER'S MIND

Episcopal Bishop Announces His Conversion by Woman of 4,000 Years Ago

Right Rev. S. J. Johnston, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of West Texas, announced in a recent sermon in San Antonio that he had become a convert to equal suffrage. He had converted himself, he said, while preparing the sermon in which he made the announcement. His sermon was a study of the Biblical character of Deborah.

"Deborah might well be selected," he said, "as the patron saint of the woman's movement, and the suffragists might well call themselves 'Daughters of Deborah.' It seems to me that there is a useful lesson in this story of a woman who lived 4,000 years ago.

"Times change and we change with them, and I am now ready, when the question becomes again a political issue in Texas, to vote for State enfranchisement of women."

LAST LAUGHS

Mrss. A.: "Let's go and see that new medium. She claims that she can call up any spirit you desire."

Mrs. B.: "Thanks! I have no desire to communicate with spirits that have to be called up."—Boston Transcript.

"Tommy, mother has letters to write. Won't you please be quiet?"

"Yes, muvver, if you'll give me my drum to play with."—New York Times.

"In the old days the main element of a soldier was to know how to act under fire."

"And nowadays, in addition, he is supposed to know how to act under water, in the earth and without air."—Puck.

Bacon: "The giraffe is said to be the only animal in nature that is entirely dumb, not being able to express itself by any sound."

Egbert: "It's just as well, for if it could speak it would talk over everybody's head."—Yonkers Statesman.

Five-year old Willie often played with a neighbor boy, John. One rainy day the two were just starting across the clean kitchen floor at Willie's home when the latter's mother, noting their muddy shoes, headed them off and sent them out to play on the porch. There the following conversation took place:

"My mother don't care how much I run over the kitchen floor," said John.

There was a long interval of silence. Then Willie said: "I wish I had a nice dirty mother like you've got!"—Pathfinder.

We regeret to announce the continued indisposition of Mr. International Law, who is suffering from a bad attack of German measles with British and Austrian complications. His duties are being discharged during his enforced inactivity by Mr. Martial Law, a distant kinsman of the well-known Law family.—New York Times.

Here is a recruiting story told by an officer at his club the other day:

A very fat waiter had applied for enlistment in the army. The recruiting sergeant looked at him and shook his head, saying:

"Can't be done, old son; you're too stout."

"Stout or not stout," came the indignant reply, "every acre of my body is at the service of my country."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

HAS TWINS, COOKS, WORKS FOR VOTE

Busy Suffragist Does Not Let Campaign Interfere With Other Duties To Home

"Suffrage Twins," two boys, have arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Macdowel Vail, of Philadelphia, according to the Public Ledger. Mrs. Vail is an ardent suffragist. She writes to The Woman's Journal:

"I made nearly all of the baby clothes myself and still kept up my suffrage work, besides being secretary of the board of superintendents of the W. C. T. U., a flutist and attending to my house also. Suffrage does not make a woman care less for her home. I love to take care of mine, and my soft gingerbread is known in the neighborhood. I put this in my husband's lunch, as he is very fond of it."

The Ledger says: "Mrs. Vail was one of the most active of all the active workers in the recent suffrage campaign. She won many hundreds of doubters to the cause by her eloquence, both in street orations and at other times. She was secretary of her legislative district and stayed at the polls all day on election day. Her husband is a widely known attorney of this city."

Mrs. Vail writes that she expects to vote long before her sons can, for she fully believes women will be voting in Pennsylvania in 4 or 5 years at most.